

## NEW TRIAL IN MARCH

### The Plantation Will Not Accept a Cut.

The second trial of the Honolulu Plantation Co. case will begin on Monday, March 3d. The defendants yesterday refused to accept the cut in the verdict suggested as an alternative by Judge Estee and the court immediately ordered a new trial. It will be necessary to call a special court term for the purpose and a new jury will be summoned for the same time. This action was decided upon only after an exciting fight in court over the refusal of Judge Estee to allow defendants' exceptions to the ruling made by him to be recorded.

When the matter was called up in the afternoon Judge Silliman, appearing for the Honolulu Plantation Co., asked leave to file a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court as given on Saturday, ordering a new trial unless a reduction of \$30,000 was accepted.

United States Attorney Dunne objected to the filing of the exceptions on the ground that there was nothing to except to, until the defendants had signified their intention to accept or reject the offer of the court.

Judge Estee refused to allow the exceptions, holding that as far as the record showed the defendants might still accept the reduction suggested.

"There is nothing for us to do," added Mr. Dunne, "until the three days named in the decision are up, and it is known whether or not the defendant intends to exert the option given by the court. Until then there is nothing for the court to do."

"I wish to deny emphatically that the defendant intends to accept the option," replied Mr. Silliman. "I protest against this proceeding of the court and reiterate that the defendant has not agreed or assented to the court's decision."

"The defendant asked for a new trial as well as plaintiff," replied Mr. Dunne. "You cannot except to the order of the court, then, ordering a new trial. It is simply a question of money—whether or not you are willing to accept the option of the court, and you have no right to except to anything else."

"That is a misstatement of facts," replied Silliman. "It is an error to say that we asked for a new trial, we simply were within our statutory rights in excepting to the verdict of the jury, and giving formal notice of intention to move for a new trial."

"There is nothing here to except to," said Judge Estee, "and I can't allow the filing of the exceptions in this court."

"I want to except to the court's ruling upon the motion for a new trial," replied Mr. Silliman.

"The court has stated several times that there is nothing before it to except to," said Judge Estee.

"Then I tender this bill of exceptions to the clerk for filing," said Mr. Silliman, suiting his action to the words.

"I can't file it unless by order of the court," replied Mr. Maling.

"The clerk refuses to file it," said Mr. Silliman, picking up the papers again and turning to the court.

"I can't help it," replied Judge Estee, "you will have to settle that with the clerk."

"I again except to the ruling of the court, and extend to the clerk the exceptions."

"I can't file it in open court," again replied the clerk.

"I now ask leave to file this refusal to accept the suggestion of court to remit a portion of the verdict."

"You may file that," the court ordered.

The following is the form of refusal. "Refusal to accept suggestion of Court to remit portion of verdict."

"Now comes the defendant, Honolulu Plantation Company, and declines to remit from the verdict rendered herein the sum of thirty thousand dollars as suggested in the decision and order of the court filed in this cause on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1902."

"HONOLULU PLANTATION COMPANY, BY ITS ATTORNEY, 'HATCH & SILLIMAN.'"

THE EXCEPTIONS AGAIN.

"I ask that the case be set for trial," asked Mr. Dunne as soon as the paper was read.

"What time?" asked the court.

"The earliest time possible."

"Well, it can't be within twenty days. I will set it down for the first Monday in March, the third."

"I ask leave now," interposed Mr. Silliman, "to except to the decision of the court."

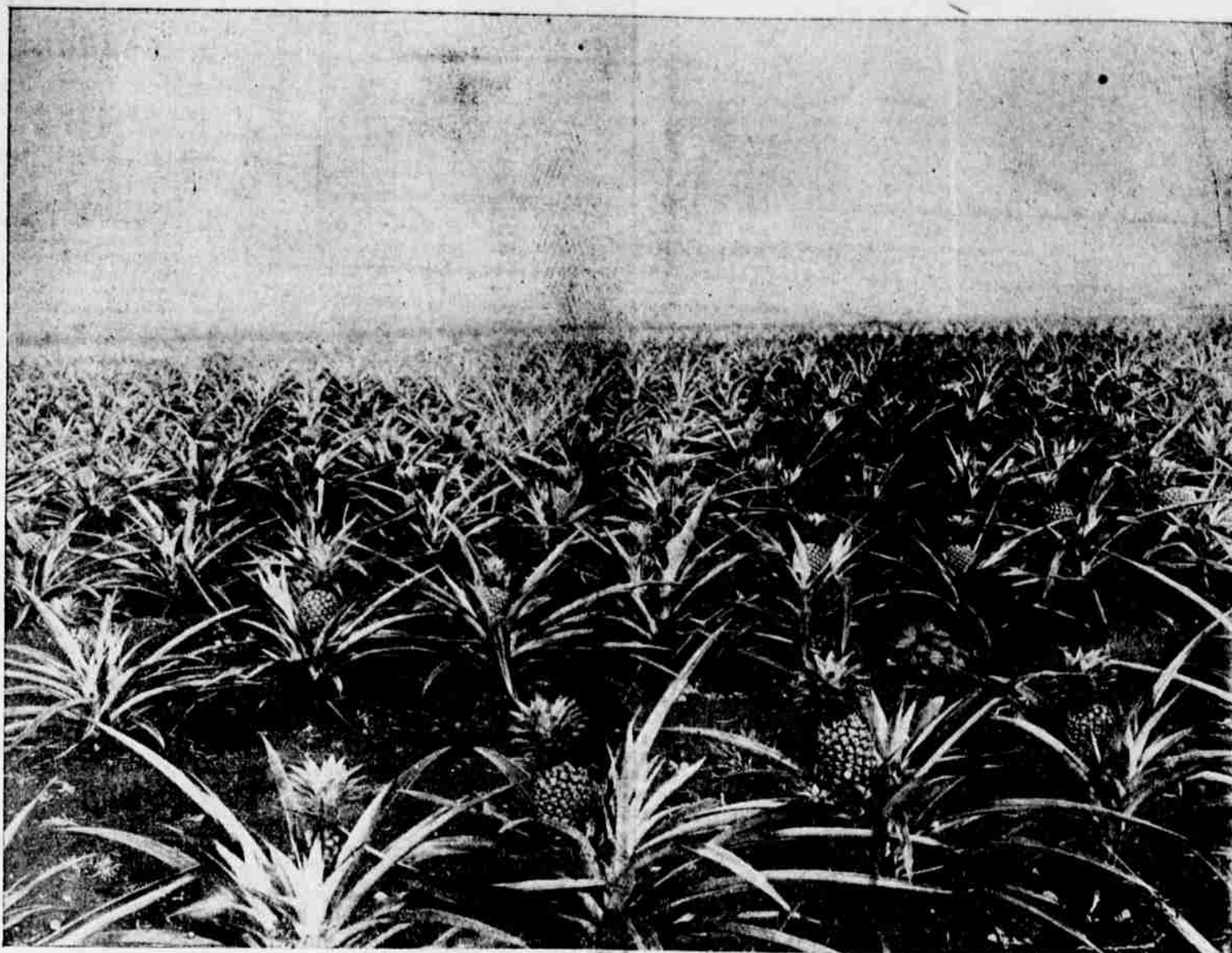
Mr. Silliman then began reading to the stenographer the bill of exceptions, which he had vainly tried to have put on the record before.

The exceptions were as follows: "Now comes the defendant, the Honolulu Plantation Company, and excepts to the decision and order of the court upon the plaintiff's motion for a new trial, which said decision was filed on Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1902, upon the following grounds:

"1. That said decision is contrary to law."

"2. That said decision is in contravention of the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law."

## SMALL FARMING AT COLONY OF WAHIAWA ON THIS ISLAND.



VIEW OF A PINEAPPLE FIELD.

—(Courtesy of Hawaiian Plant and Fruit Co.)

## WILL SHIP WATER FROM HAWAII'S UNDERGROUND RIVER AND GROW SISAL PLANTS ON THE UPLANDS

FROM beneath the crater of Mauna Loa there will be sent across the seas to the people of all lands a healing water which will be distributed by a company to be incorporated very soon. The plan is to take the water from the underground river, known in Puna as Kawalakewa, export it and have it distributed on the mainland.

The fame of the waters of the warm springs of the Puna districts has been great during many years. In fact, it is a legend of the race of Hawaiian kings that when the ailments of the body overcame the ally of old they betook themselves to the spring known as Waiwelawela, a neighbor of the underground river, and there they were healed of rheumatic affections through bathing, and their systemic ills cured by drinking of the waters. This legend has come down to the Hawaiian of today and even now there is a fame attached to the waters of the springs, which draws to the side of the stream scores of the native residents of nearby districts.

Analyses of the waters, made here and at the coast, show that there are in them nothing of vegetable matter, and little of any salts but those which from the very first have been prized in Lihua waters. In a comparison of the Kawalakewa water with other well-known mineral beverages it was found that there were very few points of difference between this local product and the French Vichy, and that the only

additions made by nature were those which add to the value of the water. The development of the analyses made on the mainland, showed that there was great value in the water and the result has been that there have come to the men here who have developed the scheme, offers to place the water on the American market.

After the chemists had reported the men in the scheme moved at once, and H. L. Williams went over to Hilo and there secured from the Lyman's a lease of 700 acres of land, covering the site of the spring and the shaft to the underground river. There was obtained also an option on 2300 acres more, the professed intention of the company which Mr. Williams represented being to grow sisal. This only half the truth, however, for while the surface of the ground may be used for the purpose of growing the fiber plant, the principal idea is to devote the principal portion of the attention of the promoters to the marketing of the water. There will be nothing done for the water here, as it will be much more profitable to ship to San Francisco in casks, and there agitate and bottle.

The well known Waiwelawela spring has been known as a hot spring, good for muscular affections, for generations. It is located about half a mile from the beach in Puna, something like twenty-four miles from Hilo, and about two miles from the Puna end of the Hilo railroad. The exposed basin where the spring comes to the surface is something like five by six yards, and the water rises from no one knows

where and departs no one sees how. The water there is warm and it is very full of mineral salts. The underground river or Water of the Gods, as it was known in days gone by, is found a half mile nearer the railroad, and is in no way visible. It takes a guide to find the spring and the entrance is through a cave or shaft which leads down something like fifty feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The opening widens as it approaches the water, and discovers a flowing river from fifty to one hundred feet wide, and moving with a barely perceptible motion. The walls are precipitous, once the opening is left and the depth of the stream is so great that no line carried by Williams when he made his exploration was sufficient to fathom it.

The water is perceptibly warm, and it is a pleasant swim in the cavern through which it flows. The natives who live about the spring told Williams that often they had swam in the direction of the heart of the mountain for about a mile and that at that distance the water was steaming hot. They had not been able to go nearer to the volcano on account of the warmth.

In the same way swimming toward the sea there is a comparatively cooler area found where the waters become mingled with the sea. It is then from this underground river, which is described from the narrative of Williams, that the Kawalakewa water is to be taken.

Not the least of the plans of the syndicate is to have erected at the site of the springs a hotel for the accommo-

dation of rheumatic and diabetic guests, a hotel, which would surely be visited, they say, by all the afflicted peoples who visit the volcano.

Owing to the fact that there is little sulphur in the water, there is no claim that there is at any point any direct connection with the volcano, but it is thought that the heat, which came of the blending of the constituent parts of the water, is derived from the intense heat of the volcano, which is some five miles away, in a direct line, from the point at which the opening is found. It is a theory that the water comes into the broken strata at the summit of the mountain, and drops down close to the living volcano, where it is heated and the salts which are held in the rocks and feeding streams through which the main one is fed, are boiled into the main stream. Then striking a cave in the lava the water flows through this to the sea. On the way there is believed to have been a break in the formation and over this the water flows, reaching the surface of the ground for a moment and then dipping out of sight again.

It is the plan of the company which will be composed of Williams, F. W. Hankey and Cecil Brown, to control the lands about the river, so that no ambitious explorer may drill through the lava crust and tap the river above the point where they have the opening, and thus get closer to the railroad, which is mauka of the springs, than are they. There will be a complete organization within a few days. The sisal probably will be started.

The new term for the second trial of the case will probably be opened within a few weeks after the return of Judge Estee from Hilo.

with Clerk Maling after court had adjourned.

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A report was read from W. G. Walker, chairman of the North Hilo Road Board, showing that work on improvements was going steadily forward. He reports that one of the bridges has been completed and the second will be ready by the end of the month. The road will soon be opened for vehicle traffic.

Protests against the issuance of liquor licenses were presented from residents of Kalihi and Waiman, Kauai.

Miss Killean states that an injustice has been done her in the statements of the police that she had removed the millinery goods and laid them out as if for sale. The goods, she says, came addressed to the Killean Company, and upon the advice of her attorneys she held them and required that she be shown an invoice for them. This demand could not be complied with, and consequently Miss Killean retained possession until relieved by a court order.

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drifts are run to develop water, of which there seems to be an inexhaustible quantity, the pumps will furnish a flow of twenty millions gallons per day. At present about nine millions daily are poured over the Kihel cane fields. The coal used by the pumps is a very expensive item, but by July it is proposed to have oil substituted for coal as fuel, which will result in a saving of at least one-half.

Mr. James Scott, the new manager, seems to be the right man in the right place, and his thorough knowledge of machinery will prove an important factor in his usefulness. Mr. Jack Dow, head luna, is one of the most experienced cane cultivators on the islands, and the flourishing condition of the Kihel cane is a flattering tribute to his skill and energy. Mr. Leslie Scott, as chief accountant, is in charge of the office, and the store and Postoffice are in charge of Messrs. E. J. Baumberger and E. A. Davis, two very competent, handsome and graceful knights of the yardstick.

There are approximately 3000 acres of growing cane at Kihel, much of it being as large and fine as any cane grown on central Maui, and none of it that does not look fairly well. Including the ratoon cane, there will be about 1300 acres milled during the present season, the output of which will probably be about 8000 tons. New land is being put to cane as fast as water developments permit, and it is probable that within two or three years, at least 8000 acres will be in cultivation and yielding crops of 25,000 tons per year. This year's crop will be ground at the new Puunene Mill.

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## KAMALO IS ON AGAIN

### Hearing of Further Testimony Has Begun.

The Kamalo Sugar Company case was taken up yesterday morning by Judge Humphreys immediately upon the opening of court. Respondents tried in every way to delay or to have the case thrown out of court, but these motions by F. W. Hankey for respondents, were overruled by Judge Humphreys as fast as presented, and often before the complainants were given an opportunity to ask for such action. No additional evidence was offered by the plaintiffs, and upon the refusal of the court to otherwise dispose of the case, the respondents began the introduction of further testimony. Their principal aim appeared to be that the complaining stockholders had been aware of the fact that the respondents intended to charge promoter's fees, and though the complainants admitted that in part, they denied that they knew of any intention on the part of defendants to take cash as well as stock for their promotion of the project.

As soon as the case was called up for hearing, Mr. Hankey moved that the amendment to the complaint be stricken from the files on the ground that it had been filed after the case was decided, and the court had no jurisdiction to allow an amendment after the matter had been adjudicated. Mr. Magoon arose to object, but said that he did not understand the motion of respondents. Judge Humphreys remarked that it was plain enough to him, and forthwith denied the motion.

Mr. Hankey then moved that the complainants be required to present the entire evidence again, as the Supreme Court had reversed the lower court, and this consequently was a new trial. McCants Stewart, in reply, quoted from the Supreme Court decision ordering the taking of additional evidence, and the court overruled this motion also.

Mr. Hankey next moved that the amendment be dismissed on the ground that it presented an entirely new issue, but this motion was treated in the same manner by the court.

The complainants here announced that they had no testimony to present. Mr. Holmes, as general attorney for the Hilo Estate, was then put upon the stand to show that a demand had been made by the Hilo Estate upon Huestace, Egan and Foster for the rents due from the lease of the Kamalo lands, which stood in their names. This question was objected to, and the testimony was not allowed.

H. L. Hitchcock was called by respondents, but was not in court, and Mr. Robertson for respondents asked for an order compelling the attendance of all the complainants. This the court also denied.

L. H. Dee was next called and questioned at length upon the transaction leading up to his purchase of Kamalo stock. He stated that he made his purchases through the representations of Frank Foster, and with the knowledge that Frank Huestace was to be at the head of the company. He told also of a deal between Cohen and Dillingham, by which the latter was to receive \$5,000 if he succeeded in having Foster turn over his options to Dillingham. Foster was to have received \$100,000 in paid-up stock and \$10,000 in cash, but for some reason this deal did not go through. Dee said that if it had been carried out he would not have invested any money in the stock, but on the other hand he had confidence in Huestace, and it was because he was to head the company that he bought the stock.

Dee admitted that the respondents were to get something for promoting the company, but did not know how much. He knew, however, that they were to be given no cash, and he did not learn what the fee was to be until the prospectus was issued.

E. A. Mott-Smith was called in the afternoon to testify as to the demand for rents made upon Huestace, Egan and Foster, but was not allowed to give his evidence. Mr. Dee was next recalled to fix the dates upon which he had received his stock.

H. R. Hitchcock, another of the complainants, was then called to testify of his connection with the matter, and how he came to buy the stock he held. He said that he had purchased it from Egan and Foster, and while he understood that they were promoting the company in a way, he knew nothing of the fees they were to receive for their work in that connection. Several other of the complainants were called and testified to the same general state of facts.

H. R. Huestace, one of the defendants, was called and occupied the stand for the greater part of the afternoon. He told of his acquisition of options upon the Kamalo lands, and the plans made for floating the company. He testified that it had been his understanding that all the time that they were to receive promoter's fees for the work they did. He said that he had at his disposal 45,000 shares of the stock, which he had agreed to place, and in response to a question of the court, he stated that he had been named as trustee for these shares because of his holding them for others. He said on cross-examination that he had been paid the first assessment upon the shares, and retained the money until the company was incorporated.

"When did you finally turn over this money to the company?" asked Stewart on cross-examination.

"I don't remember the exact date," replied the witness. "I virtually took it out of one pocket and put it in the other, for I was elected treasurer of the company."

The court was adjourned at this juncture in the trial, to be opened at 9 o'clock this morning.

## KIHEL LIKELY TO PROVE A PERMANENT MONEY-MAKER

THE Maui News of latest date contains the following which many investors in Kihel will read with interest:

"A day spent in riding through the Kihel Plantation is a revelation to those who have not kept in touch with its development."

"There are approximately 3000 acres of growing cane at Kihel, much of it being as large and fine as any cane grown on central Maui, and none of it that does not look fairly well. Including the ratoon cane, there will be about 1300 acres milled during the present season, the output of which will probably be about 8000 tons. New land is being put to cane as fast as water developments permit, and it is probable that within two or three years, at least 8000 acres will be in cultivation and yielding crops of 25,000 tons per year. This year's crop will be ground at the new Puunene Mill."

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### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Superintendent Boyd Presents Reports From Hilo Districts.

The Executive Council held a brief and unimportant session yesterday morning. Superintendent Boyd presented a map of the Makoku tract near Hilo, which was opened for settlement. Part of it has been divided into town lots and a portion is to be allotted to homesteaders.

A report was read from W. G. Walker, chairman of the North Hilo Road Board, showing that work on improvements was going steadily forward. He reports that one of the bridges has been completed and the second will be ready by the end of the month. The road will soon be opened for vehicle traffic.

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# CHINESE IN JANGLE

## The United Society May be in a Fight.

Upon the decision of a meeting of the leading merchants of the Chinese colony will depend whether or not the officers of the United Chinese Society, whose tenure Treasurer Wright decides is imperfect, will make a legal fight or place. In other words, they want to know whether or not they have any backing before they go into the ring.

Treasurer Wright, in the exercise of legal authority over the society, last Saturday ordered that there be held another meeting for the purpose of electing officers, on the ground that the last meeting was not in accord with the law. This decision was reached after a long consultation and hearing. The protestants against the methods which have been ruling in the past were present, and through their attorney, L. A. Andrews, presented the facts of the meeting. They showed that there was no record of the men who had voted being members of the society, and that the trustees were not legally chosen.

Attorney General Dole has rendered an opinion recommending non-interference, but Treasurer Wright found in the charter of the society a clause giving him, or his predecessor, the Minister of the Interior, the right to veto any election of officers when the officials were not suitable men in his opinion. This was the clause which he followed in making his decision that the recent election was void, as indicated in his letter printed below.

When the decision was made there was consternation in the camp of the Bow Wongs, and confidence in that of the supporters of the Consul in the society. Possession of the society, and the attorneys for the majority party, Atkinson & Judd, told the officials that there seemed reason for their seeing whether or not the merchants would stand behind them, and if so, to make a fight for the control. This seemed to be the feeling of the members of the official body, and it was decided yesterday afternoon that either Thursday or Friday of this week there should be a meeting of the Chinese to give their decision, which shall determine the matter.

As the matter now stands the affairs of the society are in a terrible tangle, for the reason that there is no record of any new trustees being elected for the purpose of keeping the board filled, or of the resignation of the old officials. This, it is held, on the part of the Consul's party, turns back the affairs to the hands of the framers of the society seventeen years ago. Should this be done, there will be found to be only twelve of the original fifteen men in the country. The others have gone before to China. The survivors are Goo Kim, the original vice president, who would be the head; C. Wai Nim, who would be treasurer; Li Cheung, who would be secretary; with Yim Quon, Leo Chit Sam, Wong Chun, Wong Leong, Wong Kwok, Lum Fal, Y. Ahn, Ho Sun and L. Ahlo. These trustees have given over the control of the society long ago.

The officials of the society elected recently, with their affiliations, as given by one of them, are: C. K. Ai, Bow Wong, vice president; Y. Kee Kim, unknown, secretary; Low Tung, Bow Wong, assistant secretary; Chun Kang Hon, treasurer; Ho Fon, assistant treasurer; Wong Hee, none of whom are Bow Wongs. The officials say this disproves that it is a Bow Wong raid on the society.

The facts at the bottom of the affair are that there grew up many years ago a peculiar style of doing business in the society. When it became hard to get a quorum of the old trustees, it was the custom of Goo Kim to ask some of the other merchants to come in and help at the society's work. Later presidents took the same course, and as there were no records made, there was soon a membership which was peculiar.

As the older men abandoned the work the younger ones took it up, and there the matter lies. The decision that the course of Goo Kim followed these years, was wrong, upsets the entire affairs of the society, and there must be either a reversion to the old trustees, or a hard fight to establish a membership roll from which voters may be known. It is alleged a resolution was passed instructing Goo Kim to have the charter so amended that there could be indefinite membership, some years ago, but nothing was done.

Of the old trustees there is a majority, it is said, who favor the side of the Consul against the Bow Wongs. But it is believed that even if this is the case there must be established some rule for the admission of members, and then the young men will take possession of the society. The property of the society is in the names of the old trustees, and not of the society, and they never have been transferred. The fact is stated that at the meeting referred to the men who won had thirty-three votes, and the objectors only seven votes. The society has been in the hands of the present objectors until recently, and they are now found to be not members as well as the others.

This may interfere with the official celebration of the Chinese New Year, as the United Society takes a foremost part each year.

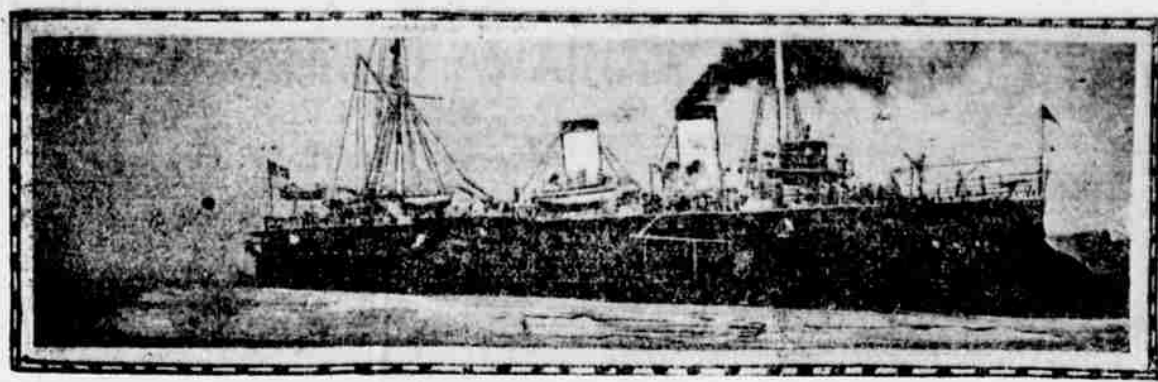
Treasurer Wright's letter says: "Gentlemen:—It having been brought to my attention that for some years back your society has violated its by-laws in regard to the election of officers and that the present officers are illegally elected, therefore, under the power given me by your charter, veto the election of officers forwarded by you to me and direct that another election be held in strict conformity with your by-laws."

"I further call your attention to the fact that in order to legally elect your officers none but duly elected members have the right to vote at said meeting and that all the officers named in your by-laws should be elected."

"Very respectfully,  
WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii,  
To the United Chinese Society, Honolulu."

The parents of Mrs. Sedgwick of Hilo arrived in the late foreign boat, en route to the rainy city for a visit with their daughter.

# FRENCH CRUISER PROTET ON WAY TO SOUTH SEA



THE FRENCH CRUISER PROTET.

Scores of visitors paid a call yesterday afternoon to the trim French cruiser Protet, the flagship of the South Pacific fleet, which, floating the broad swallow-tail pennant of Commodore Barnaud, entered the harbor Saturday morning. The trim ship is paying her second visit to this harbor, having been here during the summer of 1900, under the command of Commodore Germinet.

Sunday is the only visiting day of the ship, and although it was also letter writing day for the crew, there was so much for the sightseers to take in out of that there was not a dull moment for the men and women who made the trip out to the ship. There were some visitors for the wardroom, and the French Consul, M. Vizavona, spent much of the afternoon with the commodore and officers of the ship.

When the Protet showed off the harbor, hoisted the United States flag and saluted it, the navy station's guns boomed eleven times in welcome to the vessel, and very soon after her coming to anchor, there was a launch along side and the Consul paid his official visit. The commodore with his staff came ashore soon after and called upon Governor Dole, Captain Merry of the naval station, and the Bishop of Honolulu. These visits of ceremony made, the officers began to become acquainted with the city and surroundings, and there were several parties of the juniors who enjoyed a swim and a tour of Waikiki and a look around Punchbowl. The visit to Captain Cowden, of the Mohican, was reserved for this morning, and this will complete the official

round, which will make the ship's officers acquainted with all the local functionaries whom they must receive with ceremony during their stay of ten days. While the ship is not open usually during the week, there will be without doubt many specially invited parties made up for the entertainment of the guests of the officers, these perhaps being reserved for days after the cruiser has finished taking on her coal, a supply of which was one of the objects of the call here.

There is not among the officers of the ship one of the company which was in her when she called here before. There has been so complete a change in fact, that out of the complement of 380 men, there are said to be not more than 30 of the crew of two years past. The commandant of the French Pacific division, who is as well the commander in fact of the ship, is Capt. L. Bernaud, whose rank is practically that of a commodore in our navy. His flag lieutenant is M. Crouzet, who is the adjutant of the division, and the remainder of his staff is composed of Division Engineer Charry, Division Paymaster Du Serech, and Division Surgeon Denis. The additional officers of the ship are Captain De Voisene, executive officer; Lieutenants Lamoulier, Biscuit, Turin; Ensign Chaurry, Engineers Guyomart, Le Meur, Veldriene; Midshipmen Ravel Lerrier, Rivet, Besson, Coubriere and Gillet.

There are already under discussion many plans for the week's enjoyment by the officers of the ship, for it is an undiscovered country for all of them. There have been no official plans made as yet, except for one run out of town

and a dinner to the officers. The principal function will be the Saturday's trip, to include a visit to the Bishop Museum, and then a drive to Moanalua and a luncheon there. The officers will be the guests of Mr. S. M. Damon, and their entertainment at his country home will be an elaborate one. While this is the only thing so far arranged with a date set, there will be without doubt something in the way of an excursion to Waialua, it is thought, followed perhaps by a dinner at the hotel for the principal officers. There is talk of a semi-public reception, and it is arranged that on Sunday next there will be celebrated a military mass at the Cathedral.

While the Consul is arranging for some of these functions, the officers themselves are planning several tours, and as they devote much of their time to walking while in port, the chances are that the Island will be fairly well covered, at least, as to this end. There will be one party which will make the tramp to the Palis this morning. Another will have a walking tour to the top of Tantalus, and there will be several men in a party which proposes to walk to the camp fields of Honolulu plantation. It is proposed that there be made up a party to visit Pearl Harbor, and this may be done any day in the early part of the week.

The ship will stay here until Monday morning next, February 3, and then will take up the cruise to the South Sea. The first stop will be made at the Marquesas, after which the ship will proceed to Tahiti, which is the principal French colony in this ocean and where the longest stay will be made. The majority of the officers are enthusiastic camera artists, and those ashore yesterday had their machines at work assiduously.

## WILL LOCATE ON NAVAL STATION

The army's mule corral at Iwilei will soon be a thing of the past. The owners of the land upon which the corral and stables are at present located have notified Quartermaster Williamson that the ground is needed for other purposes, and consequently arrangements are already under way for a compliance with the notice by vacating the premises. It is probable that the new stables and corral will be located on the naval reservation, although until the acts of the local military and naval authorities are approved by their respective departments at Washington nothing further can be done toward making the desired improvement.

Captain Merry has agreed to turn over the vacant land on the Waikiki end of the naval reservation for the use of the army, and if the proposed plans are approved, the work of removing the corral from Iwilei to the new location will be started within a month.

The land which it is proposed to use for the army corral is swampy and of little value at present. Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works has been seen by Captain Williamson of the Quartermaster's Department, and agreed to do the required filling whenever requested.

Formal notification of the proposed change has been sent to the War and Navy Departments at Washington, and it is expected that the plans of the local officials will be approved.

Captain Merry intends to have the entire naval station fenced in, and to use part of the navy reservation as a dumping ground, and this the commandant intends to stop immediately, and to save himself from further annoyance the high board fence will be extended so as to enclose the entire reservation.

The new building for the commandant was completed yesterday and accepted by the contractor by Captain Merry. The removal of all naval officers now in the city to this new building will be accomplished next Monday. Besides the commandant, the commander of the Ironclads, paymaster, surgeon, engineering corps and all other officers of the navy will have their quarters in the new building.

## MILLINERY AT POLICE STATION

### MANY FIGHTS BUT NO BLOOD

There was a great crowd at the Club stables Saturday to witness the first boxing for many days. Tommy Warren, ex-champion featherweight, came in and refereed the "Denver Kid" Smith and McCarthy bout. There were several four-minute bouts refereed by a man who kept his name quiet. The results were: Bill Dole of the U. S. S. Mohican drew with "Spider" Jackson of Honolulu.

Mike O'Reilly of San Francisco defeated "Kid" Dooley of New York.

Thomas and Herbert, two colored men from the U. S. S. Mohican, fought a draw.

Joe Goncalves of Honolulu defeated John Andrews of Honolulu.

Jack Caulfield of the U. S. S. Mohican drew with Jack Hector of Camp McKinley.

Jimmy Fox and Jack Weedy boxed four exhibition rounds.

The show came to an end with three exhibition rounds between "Denver" Ed Smith and Con McCarthy.

## BASKETBALL FOR HILO GIRLS

HILO, Jan. 23.—Through the efforts of Miss Maude Cheek, who at one time was the champion basketball player in the Oakland High School, Hilo is to have basketball added to the list of athletic games. Miss Cheek has been persistent in agitating the subject among Hilo young ladies, until now material enough has been obtained to assure complete success. As a coach in basketball Miss Cheek has few equals on the Coast, and the game as played in Hilo will be according to Hoyle. Several practice games have already been played at Kaimihl, Mr. C. E. Richardson's beach home. The special merits of the respective players will soon be ascertained, uniforms will be purchased, and the people hope soon to have the pleasure of witnessing a game in public. Two line-ups have been formed, with Miss Cheek captain of one, and Miss Elvira Richardson captain of the other.

Miss Cheek's supporters are Misses Washburn, Frank Eton, Ellen Lyman, Lilini Hapal, Neumann, Deyo, Maude Hansen, and Mrs. Marsh.

Miss Richardson will command a team composed of the following: Mrs. Schoen, Mrs. Lewis, Misses Severance, Lewis, Lycan, Eton, Pomeroy and Deyo.

The game of basketball is one of the leading athletic sports in American colleges and universities, and is now the vogue at Honolulu. Practice games are held three times a week at Kaimihl.

## WILL GET A NEW TRIAL

### Pearl Harbor Case Must Be Tried Again.

Unless the Honolulu Plantation Co. agrees to accept a cut of \$30,000 from the verdict awarded it by a jury in the Pearl Harbor case, Judge Estee will grant a new trial. The ruling was made in federal court Saturday and the defendant is given three days to agree to the terms proposed by the court. It is not thought probable, however, that the Honolulu Plantation will accept a reduction to \$75,000 for their leasehold interest in the Bishop Estate lands.

The court in granting the conditional new trial reviewed at some length the evidence offered, stating that the testimony of Archer and Herbert was disinterested, while that of the defendant Low "is glaringly and curiously inconsistent."

The court in his ruling stated that he was guided largely by the testimony of Low and by the tax returns and the price paid for the lease from the Dowsett estate. He referred to the testimony of the plantation managers as much exaggerated, and far in excess of any real value shown.

In concluding the court said: "Neither the jury nor the court is bound by the opinions of expert witnesses unless they are in harmony with the weight of the testimony; but may consider them in connection with all the other facts in evidence."

"In view of all the circumstances, a new trial might possibly be properly had. As has been before stated, upon the rendition of the verdict in the case, a demand for a new trial was made by both counsel for plaintiff and defendant, neither of whom was satisfied with the verdict of the jury."

"However, upon a careful consideration of the reasons advanced both for and against the motion made by the plaintiff, and after a lengthy examination of the whole of the record including the testimony offered on behalf of both parties and of the able briefs filed herein, I am of the opinion that the amount of the verdict rendered by the jury is excessive and not in conformity with the weight of the evidence. This court would not interpose its judgment in opposition to that of the jury by expressing an amount which in its opinion would be a just compensation for the property of the defendant. But if the jury had returned a verdict in any amount not to exceed \$75,000, this court would have allowed a judgment to have been entered in accordance therewith."

"It is therefore the judgment of the court that the defendant remits from the verdict rendered in its favor \$30,000, leaving the sum of \$75,000 as full compensation for its damages of every kind and character in this case, then the motion made by the plaintiff for a new trial will be denied. This election must be made by the defendant within three days from the date hereof by the filing with the clerk of this court a written consent to the modification of the verdict in that particular, and the entry of a judgment in accordance therewith. Otherwise a new trial will be granted."

### THE BEER FIGHT.

The evidence in the case of Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, treasurer, was concluded in Federal court Saturday afternoon. Briefs will be submitted and there will be no oral arguments. The case came near falling through at the opening of court because of the inability of plaintiffs to show an individual damage of more than \$2000. The court refused to allow the questions as submitted, but finally Larry Deane agreed to answer a question without protest, and stated that his loss for the past six months because of these cheap licenses was about \$4000. The profits in beer are enormous according to the testimony adduced during the trial.

"What do you receive on each barrel of beer?" asked Judge Stillman.

"Forty-five dollars," replied Deane. "What does each barrel cost you?"

"It costs \$7.50 on the mainland, or \$10.50 here at Honolulu."

Deane admitted that he sold his beer for twelve and a half cents a glass, while Primo beer cost but ten cents. It would mean a further loss of nine dollars a barrel if he sold as cheap as the home-brewed beer, he said.

Mr. Peacock and Mr. Lishman of Macfarlane & Co. and the remaining plaintiffs were on the stand during the afternoon and all related the story of their losses since the brewing of Primo beer began.

## MARINES TO BE STATIONED HERE

A marine officer on the army transport Kilpatrick states that within a year's time a force of 400 marines will be dispatched to Honolulu to take station at Pearl Harbor as a permanent garrison, and that the probabilities are that this force will be gradually increased to 800 men, and possibly 1,000. At any rate, the command will be under a major of marines. This is an indication of the importance with which the naval authorities have invested the Hawaiian station as a base for military and naval operations.

The marine corps, by the end of the present year, will be able to station that number of men here, as there is now a bill before Congress to increase the numerical strength of the corps by a thousand additional men. It is understood that President Roosevelt is in favor of increasing the present force of 6,000 men, to 10,000, as the marines are being used extensively along the coast cities where the navy's ships find shelter, and also in the Philippines, which has made a drain upon that corps.

## Light Housekeeping Outfit

—FOR—

**\$12**

CONSISTING OF

- 1 Puritan Blue Flame Wickless
- 2 Burner Oil Stove.
- 1 Kettle.
- 1 Soup Pot.
- 1 Saucepan.
- 1 Fry Pan.
- 1 Coffee Pot.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Kitchen Spoon.
- 1 Kitchen Knife.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 2 Kitchen Pans.

## Another Outfit

—FOR—

**\$23**

CONSISTING OF

- 1 Jewel 4-Hole Wood Cook Stove.
- 4 Pieces Stove Pipe.
- 1 Granite Iron Kettle.
- 2 Granite Iron Saucepans.
- 1 Granite Iron Soup Pot.
- 1 Granite Iron Fry Pan.
- 1 Granite Iron Coffee Pot.
- 1 Granite Iron Tea Pot.
- 1 Granite Iron Baked Pan.
- 1 Granite Iron Cake Pan.
- 1 Granite Iron Muffin Pan.
- 2 Granite Iron Pie Pans.
- 1 Granite Iron Cake Turner.
- 1 Granite Iron Spoon.
- 1 Granite Iron Dipper.
- 1 Granite Iron Dish Pan.
- 2 Granite Iron Kitchen Pans.
- 1 Granite Iron Cullender.
- 1 Kitchen Knife.
- 1 Kitchen Fork.
- 1 Grate.

You can see both of the above outfits displayed complete in our large King Street window.

We deliver goods to all parts of the city and suburbs. Deliveries to Manoa Valley, Moanalua, and Diamond Head are made every other day.

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**

LIMITED.

USE...

## KOMEL SODA

At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,  
and at all  
Social Gatherings.

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Island Orders Solicited. Telephone Main 71.

### Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½¢ of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer, Oiaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2531

### Seattle to Honolulu.

The New York Commercial says editorially:

Two Seattle men now in Yokohama engaged in promoting trade there with Seattle as the point of export send home word that prompt delivery of goods is a prime essential in establishing commercial connections between the Northwest and the Orient. Heretofore a rather indirect steamship service from the Sound across the Pacific has proved a serious handicap to trade emissaries both in the East and at Honolulu—but better things are now promised. In this connection it seems altogether probable that the investment of capital in fast steamships to ply between Pacific Coast points and the Orient will be inclined to await legislation at Washington for the development of the Philippines. Much of the encouragement for putting money into big Pacific carriers of high speed must come from the prospective freights dependent on railway, bridge and factory building in our new Pacific possessions. With these in early prospect, a superb service to Honolulu and Manila, and most of the Chinese and Japanese ports, would doubtless be established, with numerous ships of the class now building at New London for the Hill interests in the Northwest. The security of sailing and arrival dates, along with speed, would then give our drummers in the Orient a better basis on which to solicit trade.



# SOME FACTS ABOUT BEER

## Secrets of Trade Are Told in Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The secrets of the liquor traffic in Honolulu were bared before Judge Estee yesterday in the trial of the case of Macfarlane & Co. et al. vs. W. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii. According to the testimony adduced at the trial, the sale of beer made in the States has fallen off over 50 per cent since the Honolulu Brewery began business. The use of the amber liquid in the city has not decreased, however, for the figures given by Manager Hocking showed a corresponding increase in sales of the local brewery.

Plaintiffs claimed that this was due not so much to competition, as to the issuance of licenses for \$250 for the sale of the home brewed beer, where they were compelled to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of selling beer made elsewhere in the States. Defendant claimed that the falling off in the business of complainants was due to beneficial competition, and the fact that they sold beer for 25 cents a glass, where defendant was willing to take a much smaller profit. Judge Estee said that he could not interfere with any lawful competition, and would take cognizance only of the constitutional question of whether or not the law under which the cheap licenses were issued was in restraint of trade. The progress of the trial was tediously slow, and it is doubtful if the case will be concluded today. Little testimony was introduced but what was objected to, and the examination of the books which defendant insisted should be put in evidence consumed several hours.

W. H. Wright, the defendant in the suit, was the first witness called by the plaintiff. He said he had issued twenty-five beer licenses at the \$250 rate since July 1st, and admitted also that a verbal request had been made upon him by complainants for the same kind of a license, which he had refused to give. Defendant objected to the introduction of the books, and plaintiff then began to read the names of each license holder, to show the location in proximity to the places of business of complainants. The court interrupted the reading, however, upon objection that it was not material.

"I think it is material," said complainant's attorney. "Here a man has a business already established, and you put around it a crowd of these cheap saloons which injure his trade." "The court can't take cognizance of any act within the discretion of the Treasurer. He is the judge of where the saloons shall be located, I take it," replied Judge Estee.

"We don't claim he is abusing his discretion."

"The court can't interfere with competition, or say that because of the establishment of that one saloon, some man is making a greater profit than some one else."

Mr. Silliman stated that the location of these saloons had nothing to do with the case.

"Well, if the damage is admitted," said plaintiff's attorney, "then there is no use introducing any evidence—it is only a question of law."

"The court has already held that the defendant was not good," replied Judge Estee, "and that the complainants have shown they were damaged."

Plaintiff contended that it did make a material difference where these twenty-five saloons were located, as showing the effect upon their business. Judge Estee testified that he could take cognizance only of the fact that the licenses were issued in the Territory of Hawaii, and it did not make any difference whether the saloons were located in Honolulu or at Waikiki. The reading of the licenses was consequently not continued.

The witness further testified that there were probably twenty-five wholesalers and dealers licenses issued by him, including quite a number who were not parties to the suit.

### LIGHT ON BREWERY BUSINESS.

A. A. Hocking, president of the Honolulu Brewery, was then called by plaintiffs, and from the beginning there was a fight on part of defendant to exclude his testimony as immaterial.

"In what quantities have you been brewing beer at your brewery since you started on this license?" asked Mr. Robertson on direct examination.

Mr. Silliman objected. "That's a nice thing," he said, "to be inquiring into the private business of a man in a court of justice. Next thing I suppose you will be asking how much money he has been making."

"That's just what we intend to do," retorted Mr. Dunne. "These liquor men don't think it to be a very nice thing to have their business cut down 50 per cent."

Mr. Hocking was unable to answer the questions without a reference to his books, and was excused until after the noon recess, so that he might produce his records in court.

W. C. Peacock, of the firm bearing his name, was the next witness. He testified that the company of which he was the head furnished beer to four saloons, and that they were compelled to pay a \$1,000 license for each of them. "Our business has been materially injured by the sale of Primo beer," said the witness. "Our sales for the saloons mentioned for the months of May, June, July and August were almost three-fold what they were for September, October, November and December, and this decrease I attribute almost entirely to the opposition of these cheap saloons."

The question in that form was ruled out, though answered later in practically the same words. "The court cannot interfere with trade," said Judge Estee, "and has nothing to do with competition; the sole question is the constitutionality of this law. The beer may have been higher or a dozen other things may have affected it."

"That's just it," rejoined Silliman; "these gentlemen charge 25 cents a glass, and don't want to cut the price."

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Treasurer Wright was recalled at the opening of the afternoon session, and noted the limits in which licenses may be issued in Honolulu, and a list of all licenses in the Territory was introduced in evidence.

# THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF SUGAR KING SPECKELS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Claus Spreckels' recent activity in the lighting market of San Francisco, has brought him again prominently before the east, which has large interests in California stocks.

Spreckels has within the past few months won a great victory over the old gas company here, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, which he, with his Independent Electric and Power Company, has been fighting for several years past.

The New York Commercial, a great business daily of the metropolis, has the following to say of Spreckels, which will be interesting to the readers of the Advertiser, as it deals with his career in Hawaii:

Claus Spreckels was known a few years ago as the sugar king of the Sandwich Islands. Today he is the sugar king of the West. Past 72 years of age, he is still active, aggressive and originating. He landed in Charleston, S. C., fifty-two years ago, coming from Hanover, Germany. He was not educated, and speechless in English. He worked in a grocery in Charleston. In eighteen months he owned it, and in 1855 moved to New York. There he sold butter and eggs for some months.

In 1856 he took his family to San Francisco, and opened a grocery store. Money was plentiful, gold was being dug out of the earth in great masses, and Spreckels was worth \$25,000 in a few years. He might have retired; instead he bought a brewery. He sold it out for \$25,000 soon. When a grocer he had thought much of sugar; now he bought an interest in a local refinery. He managed it well and soon owned it entirely. He put in new machinery and made it a prosperous company. Finally he parted with it at a very high price. Then he went to Germany and studied sugar and sugar beets. He worked as a laborer for wages at Magdeburg for six weeks, and made himself familiar with every practical item of the industry. He learned what has made him the master of the business in the United States.

He returned to California and built the California sugar refinery—first a little wooden structure. Within three years the building was enlarged four times, and at the end of the four years, an immense brick plant was up, turning out 500 tons of sugar a day. Spreckels was now rich, but there were three other refineries in San Francisco. He got them all, and had no rivals. He invented new processes which reduced the time of making hard sugar from three weeks to twenty-four hours, and he introduced into the American market for the first time the cube. He got the sugar of today. Then he went to Hawaii, and made himself the owner of the Island product of sugar cane. This was in 1876, when the first reciprocity treaty between King Kalakaua and Uncle Sam admitting Hawaiian sugar free of duty had been signed. Spreckels had 10,000 acres of land, considered worthless. He dug a canal fourteen feet wide and three feet deep to build aqueducts, pierced thirty tunnels through solid rock, and got water to his desert at a cost of \$20,000.

He conquered Hawaii, industrially, and became the greatest factor in the up-building of latest Territory of the United States.

He returned to California, and in 1883 was the unquestionable sugar king of the Pacific Coast. Then the sugar trust got after him. The octopus offered him \$1,000,000 for his interests. He wouldn't sell, and the fight was on. For a while Spreckels was at a decided disadvantage. The trust had numerous profits on its business in the Eastern States and could sell in California at a loss. Spreckels went to Philadelphia and built the largest and most complete refinery in the world, at a cost of \$2,000,000. He then fixed prices in all the Eastern markets of the trust, and became a very thorn in its side. Then the trust made terms and Spreckels got control of the Pacific coast without further friction.

He had established a steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu and had got a practical monopoly of the freight and passenger trade. He bought large tracts of land in

The second witness was Manager Hocking, of the Honolulu Brewery, who testified from his books that the output of the brewery since it was opened in July. The figures showed a material increase in the business of the firm, which plaintiffs claimed was evidence that they were being injured by the issuance of cheap licenses for the sale of Primo beer. Mr. Hocking testified that the output in July was 49 barrels, approximately; in August it was 514 barrels; in September 569 barrels; in October 1,123 barrels; in November 1,916 barrels and in December 1,083 barrels.

W. C. Peacock was then recalled, and from his books testified of the decrease in sales which had been suffered by his four saloons during the last six months of the year. The figures given by him showed a loss in sales of considerably more than one-half. The witness admitted that during this time one of the saloons had also been selling Primo beer.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Silliman, "that more beer is consumed in the summer than in the winter months?"

"I suppose you are about right," replied the witness.

L. H. Dee, one of the complainants, was the last witness of the afternoon. He testified that he had made application for a \$250 dealer's license, and been refused by the Treasurer. He said that since the establishment of the Primo brewery there had been quite a shortage in his beer sales. The first six months of last year he had disposed of 3,705 gallons, but after June 30th, and for the last six months of the year, while the cheap licenses were in force, his total sales had aggregated but 1,890 gallons. Mr. Dee had not concluded his testimony when court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

### Thomas Square Benefitted.

Thomas Square has taken on a more prepossessing appearance during the past week than for about a year past. Several trees have been cut down, low hanging limbs lopped off and the four great banyan trees surrounding the band stand are being subjected to a deal of trimming. Many of the lower limbs have been removed and branch roots which took up much space away from the central roots have been taken away. This has resulted in brightening that section of the park and one can now obtain at night a fairly clear view through the park from street to street.



Southern California and began to develop beet sugar. He planted thousands of acres in beets and erected one of the largest crushing plants in the world at Salinas, costing over \$1,000,000. Spreckels gave the farmers free sugar-beet seed, and as a result thousands of acres formerly barren are now growing beets.

Meanwhile he had taken up battle with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He thought freight rates were too high from the San Joaquin valley, and he built the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. The Santa Fe has now bought this, and all the stockholders made a profit.

Spreckels put up the highest and finest office building in San Francisco. Back of it the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company had a power house and poured black soot into the windows of Spreckels' skyscraper. Spreckels sent a polite note to Joseph Crockett, president of the company, asking him to abate the nuisance. Crockett told Spreckels he'd do as he pleased. Within a year and a half Spreckels spent \$3,000,000 on a new electric light plant. He gave San Francisco a service equal to any in the country. Now he is to put up an immense gas plant. Crockett's company's market value has gone down from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Today Spreckels makes 600 barrels of sugar daily. He controls the entire sugar trade of the coast, and has so many other interests that it would take much space to enumerate them.

Claus Spreckels is of medium height, compactly built, and dresses neatly. His eyes are clear and young looking, and his skin is rosy with health. His round head is covered with a thick growth of hair, and he has a fine nose. He is a man of forty. He has a pronounced German accent, and has a good deal of trouble with English, especially when he is angry, and he is often mad. He is a fighter from away back. Several of his sons are interested with him in some of his enterprises.

Spreckels has a magnificent residence in the fashionable part of San Francisco. He lives quietly, preferring his own home to those of others. He belongs to the Pacific Union, the leading club of San Francisco, and is much esteemed by his fellows there. He has never affected society. His wife, the choice of his youth, was a domestic. He and she are still happy with each other. He is not a sportsman, nor does he care much for theater, racing or public pleasures. His heart is in his business and he will die working.

Spreckels has always been known as a man of honor, whose word was all that was necessary. He has done much for San Francisco and California. His generosity has provided a \$50,000 music stand for Golden Gate Park. He used to have a great love for Hawaii, but when annexation took place, against his bitter opposition, he withdrew entirely from any interest with the Islands, except the necessary connection made by his sugar business. He was a great friend of King Kalakaua for many years. That dusky monarch made him a knight. Later he had a row with Kalakaua, and told him to take back his title. Spreckels is not a church-goer. When he dies the West will have lost a master mind.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

With the lights burning all night in the band stand and the heavy foliage out of the way, there is less chance for night prowlers to lurk within the secrecy of their shadows and frighten passers-by.

## BONDS FOR THE BETTERMENTS

Stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, at a well attended meeting yesterday afternoon, approved of the trust deed prepared and authorized the issuance of \$700,000 of bonds. This action was taken after most careful consideration of all the matters which are surrounding the affairs of the plantation.

The trust deed is one of the most elaborate which has been drawn in the Islands, for the reason that the purposes of the bond issue are set forth at great length. It is provided that the money which is to be received from the sale of the bonds will be used only in the perfection of the water supply of the mills, and that there shall be no sales of the securities for other purposes than betterments directly in line with this end.

It is the opinion of the stockholders present, and who have followed the matter closely, that there will be less than a half million of the bonds sold, and that all this money will be obtained in the San Francisco market. It was announced as the intention of the directors to refuse to offer any of these bonds here, so that the local market may not be disturbed by any further drawing upon it for funds for the completion of plantation work.

### Rapid Transit Extension.

Work upon the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit road will be put under way in earnest on Monday morning. The preliminary work of getting the quarry and roads therefrom in readiness has been accomplished, and the task of ditching and tracklaying will be inaugurated by Contractor McKee with the opening of the week. The work probably will occupy three months time.

# OPTIONS ON PLAY PARKS

## Bishop Estate is Aiding McKinley Committee.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Options were given by the trustees of the Bishop estate yesterday, covering two plots of ground for ninety days' time. The plots selected by the sub-committee of the official body were those at Pawaa, at the end of King street and at Kailhi, just back of the Kamehameha Girls' school.

While there are no figures given out in the transaction it is known that the prices set upon the land have been made low enough to permit the committee to see its way clear at once to proceed with the collection of funds for the memorial, and as well that the figure agreed upon at the last meeting of the Oahu committee, \$25,000, should be sufficient to carry through the project. In each of the lots of ground chosen by the sub-committee composed of Governor Dole, J. A. McCandless and C. M. Cooke, there are ten acres.

The price set upon the Kailhi plot is much in excess of that fixed for the Pawaa piece. The members of the sub-committee, some of whom fancied the Waikiki site the more, have asked for and obtained the figures upon the filling of this site, as would be necessary if it should be the one chosen. There are great depressions, some mounds of rock and other irregularities in the surface of the land. There will be needed at least a foot of soil over the highest points of land, and it is understood that the price set for the filling is about \$1000 an acre. According to one of those who should know, the price fixed by the Bishop Estate upon this land would permit the filling of the Waikiki plot upon this basis, and then the price would not be above that asked for the Kailhi lots.

It is probable that there will be a wait made for the Gazette mail in the hope that it will bring to the committee an option of purchase upon the Spreckels' lot at Punahou and Wilder avenue, and this would give three great sites from which the selection is to be made.

Another matter which was given great consideration in the meeting of the trustees of the estate was the granting of a right of way through the lands of the estate for the proposed Tantalus electric road. The matter was presented to the board, and there was much discussion as to the probability of putting through of the road. After long consideration the matter was taken under advisement, and the projectors of the line notified that the decision would be made later.

### Natives for Mohean.

Captain Cowden, of the training ship Mohean, in the course of a conversation with Captain Merry, the commandant of the naval station, stated that he is desirous of enlisting a number of Hawaiian boys and giving them training on board his vessel. Captain Merry is enthusiastic over the matter, and hopes that the opportunity will be grasped by many native boys who are undecided as to what particular career they shall follow, now that the time has arrived for them to be doing something for themselves. Captain Merry has a great opinion of the Hawaiians as sailors, and thinks that Captain Cowden furnishes a unique chance for them to show what they are made of.

### A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Methodist St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mr. Marston Campbell is back from Hawaii.

# WONDERFUL SUCCESS

## A Talk of Interest to the Young by One Who Has Had Both Bad and Good Fortune.

"Success rarely, if ever, comes until after many failures," said Mr. Emory T. Hubbard. "The failures we do not hear of, but the successes make men famous."

Mr. Hubbard is a man who, after many failures, at last achieved success and he talks interestingly about it. He is a trained nurse and masseur, living at No. 139 May street, Pasadena, Cal. To a reporter he said:

"I had almost given up hope, but finally I attained that for which I sought—health. Something over ten years ago I underwent two surgical operations and as a result my nervous system broke down. I became all run down, weak and exhausted. I could not sleep, was constipated, my liver was bad and my blood very much out of order."

"In the latter part of 1895, after five doctors had been treating me for as many years without doing me any good, I saw an advertisement in the paper and began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When I had taken half the second box I found I was getting better, and I kept on until I was cured. I always keep the pills by me, and whenever a long, hard case has caused me to feel run down, I take them to brace me up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did wonders for me and I am confident they will do as much for others who were troubled as I was."

Few people are better qualified to judge of the merits of a medicine than the trained nurse. His range of experience is wider even than the physician's, for he is in constant attendance upon his patient, day and night, often for weeks and months at a time; he sees all the varied phases of every case and notes every change in his condition. Familiar with sickness from the hundreds of cases he has cared for, a recommendation of a medicine by a professional nurse bears great weight and more especially when he has tried the remedy himself. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Mr. Hubbard, but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, OAHU.

In re Dissolution of the People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.

Whereas, the PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING CO., LTD., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in said corporation, that objections to the granting of said petition must be filed in this office on or before March 4, 1902, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, January 4, 1902.  
2348—Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25; March 4.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, \$1.50—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waialea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets, and Bethel Street, Honolulu.

## Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## WILLCOX & GIBBS

## New Automatic Sewing Machines

The Best family Machine Made.

Agents for

The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.

The Vacuum Oil Co.'s Lubricating—guaranteed to give the best results.

Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.

Magnite Cold Water Paint and Spray Pumps.

John Deere Plows.

Oliver Chilled Plows.

Distillate.

California Powder Works.

Howe Scales.

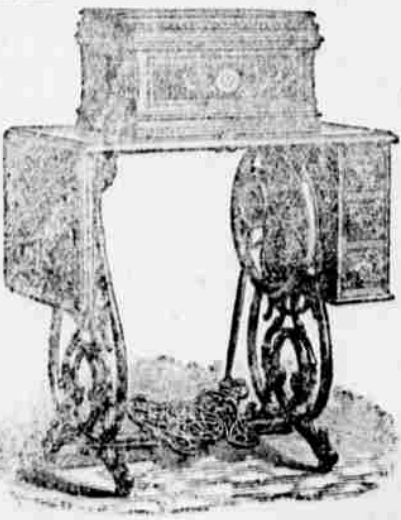
Hall's Scales.

Albany Compound.

Silex Cement Wash.

Michigan Stove Company.

Kilfly and Sprayers.





# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$1.00  
Per Year ..... \$10.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... \$12.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... \$12.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

TUESDAY : : JANUARY 28.

The vegetable seeds received by the Commissioner of Agriculture are for free distribution, and no one will be refused any who calls at Mr. Taylor's office in the basement of the Capitol building.

The intention of Secretary Shaw not to lose his hold on the Iowa voters while shelved in the Cabinet appears in the press notice that he eats pie three times a day.

So far this has been an unusually cool and pleasant winter and one which has seen little of Kona storms. There is plenty of chance yet for an eccentric temperature, but what is past is at least secure and for this, much thanks.

Canada threatens, if trade concessions are not made to her, to adopt the American tariff. Let her. The next thing she will have to deal with is an annexation party at home, whose numbers and influence will grow every time a Canadian casts up his accounts.

Judging from the fate of the Volcano and the approaching fate of the Republic, the business of attacking the vested interests of Hawaii is not precisely lucrative. The money lost in the undertaking, all told, would make a handsome fortune for the man who could find it.

The President of the Board of Health is to be congratulated on the promised success of his efforts to redeem Kewalo. The place is a fester-spot, the eradication of which has been a topic of active discussion between the Board of Health and the Public Works Department for some time past.

It will not be long before the trolley cars, bearing the pioneer flag of the Rapid Transit company, will reach Waikeke. Work on the extension is to begin this week. Before a great while, judging from the state of the company's business, the stockholders will feel like gridding the entire city and its suburbs.

This is the birthday of Emperor William of Germany. It is an event which, more than is usually the case in the careers of modern rulers, is worth celebrating. The average European King is not of much account save by inherited position and the power this gives him; but the Kaiser is a natural leader of men—a sovereign man in a sovereign place. As such he deserves honor at the hands of the citizens of a republic which selects its Presidents by merit, as well as fealty and devotion from men who acknowledge his rule.

The coinage bill which the Home Rule organ says was introduced by Delegate Wilcox to a friend for introduction is actually the bill which William Hayward prepared and filed through Congressman Hill of Connecticut. Mr. Hill is the representative who, on his visit to Honolulu last year, spoke of Wilcox as a man "utterly without influence in the House." That is the sort of a friend for Wilcox the Home Rule paper now claims. As for the Hawaiian delegate, he could not draw a bill to save his neck. All he ever drew in Congress was his mileage and salary, and he had to have help about that.

Captain Merry, a qualified judge of matters maritime, speaks in a hopeful way both of the Condor and the Sheridan. Touching the rumor about the Sheridan, it is stated that special editions of San Francisco evening papers contained it, but nobody on the Ventura seems to have had interest enough in the matter to buy a paper and bring it along. We are surprised, if news of this character was current in San Francisco before the Ventura sailed, that the Advertiser heard nothing of it either from its Associated Press correspondent, or from its special correspondent. Of course the tale may be true, but so far it has not been presented in a probable guise.

## A BAD SYSTEM.

One trouble with the volunteer system of raising armies is to get men into the ranks after popular enthusiasm has cooled off. We found it so in 1863 and the bounty system, to be shortly followed by the draft, had to be adopted to keep the battle line full. Tens of thousands of the professional patriots who have done politics since the war were either bribed or dragged into the army and the more strenuous the national crisis was the more force had to be applied to them. England, it seems, is having an initial experience similar to our own. She wants volunteers, some for South African service and others for a home guard; but as the glitter of the military life has worn off during the last two years and as enlistment demands some self-sacrifice, the young men will not enroll. So far the call for volunteers is unanswered and conscription may take its place. It is only when war begins, after the cankers of a long peace, that volunteering booms; but that is the time when a trained army and not an undrilled mob of civilians, is needed to defend the country. In our civil war volunteers fought volunteers, and it was two years before either side got on a soldierly basis. Had either party met a great army of regulars it would have had few victories to its credit. For a country to be safe from invasion in these times it must be defended by soldiers who know their business; not by civilians who have the business of disciplined fighting to learn.

## A PROGRAM OF RUIN.

It is an abuse of the word "progress" when it is used to justify the creation of city and county governments in Hawaii. Such a policy would mean retrogression of the most serious kind, in that it would put the power of taxation and disbursement into the itching hands of that part of our Polynesian race which is least qualified to use the privilege of city and county rule for corrupt and alien ends.

Outside readers should know that the problem of local self-government here presents phases wholly foreign to the same problem on the mainland. There, it is the mere question of giving Americans by birth, descent and naturalization—the first two classes being in a majority over all—a chance to rule under rights which they are qualified to exercise. Here it means the delivery of the public and to a large extent the private interests of 2000 white voters and of perhaps 1000 native and half-native voters of intelligence and capacity, constituting the owners of the property and of the business of the Hawaiian Islands, into the hands of the degraded and irresponsible section of our Polynesian race whom Congress so prematurely enfranchised. The mainland instance means a rough average of good government, marked with sporadic cases, as in the great cities, of maladministration; the local instance, on the other hand, means an endless chain of bad government, based on the idea that a public office is a public graft.

Observe the conditions: Congress has put the majority vote of Hawaii in the hands of men who, as a general thing, cannot talk English; whose character has never had a moral trend; who are notoriously unthrifty; who are monarchists in sympathy and would like to be in politics; who hate white men and especially Americans; who know nothing about the science of government; who are removed by but little more than a generation from savagery, and who are led, not only by their own demagogues, but by the worst class of white carpet-baggers. These people form what is known as the Home Rule party. They elected to Congress a native half-white who, less than three years ago, professed in writing his services to Aguinaldo, and who has been a dismal failure in office; and a legislator which made the most extraordinary record known to the history of American law-makers. What that record was, partially appears in that standard publication, Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, from which we quote:

The republican minority of both houses did well in saving the country from a number of disgraceful measures. Persistent effort was made to saddle the city with a fifty-year franchise in favor of the Tramway Company, attempt was made to legalize gambling, and to revive kahunaism; compulsory vaccination was repealed and a reduction of dog tax made a pet measure. An act to create counties and municipalities, ill drawn and badly considered in the lower house, was passed by them for the senate to amend, but that body passed it defiantly with all its crudities, because the minority did not like it as it stood. Much disappointment was felt by them at the bill meeting with a "pocket veto" for Home Rulers and a certain foreign element hoped thereby to "curtail the governor's power by placing appointments and expenditures in the hands of native voters organized to put down the power of the whites."

Practically the whole session was taken up with childish wrangling. Desirable measures for the promotion of government and public welfare were neglected or studiously blocked in committee, as in the case of the loan measure and appropriation bills, expecting thereby to force an extension of the session which had been refused them on the ground that "the methods of the present session had been so wasteful of both time and money with little to show for a large expenditure of public funds."

At the close of the regular term they were immediately called in special session to consider the appropriations, and the same inability to confine themselves to the duty they were called for to manifest. The time limit expired before the act was through its third reading and the session had to be extended several days for this purpose, finally adjourning July 29th, at an expense to the country of \$45,000 for its term of sixty days and \$17,000 for its thirty days extension, far exceeding the most expensive previous legislature known in these islands, which was in 1885, when \$18,841.08 was required to defray the expenses of its long session of 129 days.

The Home Rule legislators are the leaders of the people from whose ranks city and county officials would be taken. Officials of such an origin would no more be qualified to carry on public business than were the freedmen of the South in reconstruction times. Their policy would be to multiply patronage, increase taxes and taboo white men, save the carpet-baggers who are in with them for the spoils. Investment here would stop, business would be hurt and in the end the white people would be compelled, as was the case with white people in the Southern States, to take matters in their own hands. To such predatory and violent ends—to such losses and destruction and misrule—the proposal at this time to have city and county government obviously tends.

Public duty demands that the subdivision of official responsibility here shall await the growth of a responsible voting majority. In no other way can the future of Hawaii redound to the credit of the expansion policy of the United States, nor even of civilization itself.

## CAN LEPROSY BE CURED?

The statement made on good authority, that the Tui-Tui, an anti-leprosy shrub, has almost cured an advanced case of leprosy in Tahiti, should have the careful notice of the Hawaiian Board of Health. The Tui-Tui was sent here by the botanical section of the Agricultural Department with a story to the effect that it was highly valued in South America as a specific for the most dreaded of human maladies. In this city the shrub is growing vigorously, and a fluid made from it and sent to Tahiti has nearly, it is said, restored a young leper to health and strength.

Science believes that every bane, save death, has its antidote. The thing is to find it. Scores of diseases, including smallpox, can be prevented or relieved by some remedy once a secret of nature. Perhaps, in Tui-Tui, we have at last found the medicine before which the leprosy will pass from among the

ills our flesh is heir to. If so what a boon to the world in general and to the Hawaiian islands in particular. Would it not be possible to keep two or three patients at Kailahi, who are willing to try the remedy, until an experiment in their cure has had as much time as may be needed for its success in the measure would be one of the achievements to rank high among all that may come to honor medical science in the twentieth century.

## FUTURE ISLAND POLITICS.

In its first issue the Democratic organ, The Spokesman, proposed to have Mr. Damon for Governor and on Saturday it came out for Dr. McGrew for Mayor. For Delegate in Congress J. O. Carter has been named, and we feel at liberty to assume that before The Spokesman is a month old, it will have all the offices filled with Democrats of the most superior kind.

Hope lives eternal in the human breast, and the happy facility with which the third party turns from defeat to anticipation proves the fact. Certainly, when everything is said, that party puts its best foot and its best men forward. It is not for mortals to command success, but they may do better by deserving it, and a ticket made up of men like Messrs. Damon, McGrew, Isenberg, et al., has nothing except its democracy to apologize for. But does it not seem a pity that such men should be wasted on a third party when the emergency in these islands is of a kind to demand the union under one local political banner of every citizen who has the well-being of Hawaii at heart?

Had the Democracy as the minority joined hands with the Republicans as a majority of the two in 1900, Wilcox could have been beaten for Congress. His was not a majority but a plurality success. There was a chance, also, to capture the Legislature and carry on public business in a decent, orderly and productive manner. But adherence to national party forms in local matters, cost us two years of progress. To prove our belief in sound money on the one side—for which we could not vote—and in 16 to 1 on the other—also, an issue no citizen of this Territory could possibly affect at the polls, we permitted the worst part of the Territorial electorate to control our local administrative affairs. That was neither good politics nor good business, nor good sense. It was the worst we could do for ourselves. The way would not have been Cleveland's or Roosevelt's, for they, in similar position, would have been first to insist on a union of all honest men for honest government. But it was our way, Republicans and Democrats alike, and see what we are getting for it.

The Advertiser does not attempt to say what course the Republican party will pursue, owing to the number of men in its councils who are there to do Home Rule politics. But it holds that, if every man who believes in developing this Territory along American lines, and in making politics pure and public policy deserving, should vote a good government ticket, that ticket would carry the Legislature and, in case of a vacancy win a Congressional seat. The census of the respectable white men and respectable native Hawaiians, the revelation of small numerical support shown in the recent failure of two organs of the white job chasers, the number of good citizens who have gained a vote since a year ago last fall—all these things are well looking into by those who want, at the next election, to do what is best for the Territory.

## DEAD BUT NOT MISSED.

The Honolulu Republican, which was started about a year and a half ago, passed quietly away and was buried on Saturday last. Besides the owner and his staff there were no mourners at the funeral, nor did any one send flowers. The occasion reminded one of that which Mr. Joshua Whitcomb of "The Old Homestead," had in mind when, in answer to the inquiry of a boy about the "complaint" of which Bill Collins died, answered: "There wasn't no complaint at all. Everybody was satisfied."

If there ever was a case of false pretense in the matter of business prospects, business achievements, etc., it was that presented by the unlamented sheet which has now gone to its natural bourne. It was hardly a fortnight old before it began talking of its "large circulation." Later it used the adjective "enormous." In six months' time it programmed a "Republican building," to be constructed so that the "great machines" used to turn off the "multitude of papers" could be seen from the street—a structure with thousands of square feet for the "art room" and palatial fittings generally. All this time the Republican's actual paid circulation, as employees declared, was about three hundred (worth \$225 per month, less percentage to newsboys), the rest of the edition going free to officials and others at Washington or to people on the other islands. These tactics served to delude some few business men who advertised and thereby wasted every nickel they put in, the three hundred circulation being by no means exclusive. But the tactics did not pay bills. There was a deficit so great that the principal stockholder now confesses to a personal loss of over \$10,000—which he fondly hopes to get back by running his job office in the honored name of the late Robert Grieve. Even at the time when the Republican, through a shady deal with the Home Rule Legislature, got a large amount of public printing without bids and at its own price, even then the monthly deficit, as a disgusted stockholder tells us, was never less than \$300.

One may easily judge from the fate of the Republican and its congeners, the Volcano, how small the numerical strength of the white anti-Dole faction actually is. While the journals which represent good government and the commercial needs of the islands have been growing stronger month by month and year by year, the journals of the opposition faction have had to let two out of their three accepted organs go to the wall, and the other is in such unfortunate shape that it dare not let the newsdealers tell of its sales. All it does is to adopt the boasting tone with which the Republican and the Volcano went to their graves—"the leading papers" to the last.

## LOCAL FLAVIES.

Hilo may organize a gun club. There are several letters at this office for "Unitade." Mr. F. T. H. Waterhouse came in from Hilo, on the 18th. The marine railway at the Heaiani boat-house is being repaired. Soldiers and sailors were very much in evidence on the streets Saturday. The Honolulu Bowling Rooms were opened in the Metropolitan building, Alaska street, Saturday.

There were fifty-six arrests yesterday, and this morning promises to be busy in the police court. Work on the Walkiki extension of the Rapid Transit road is to begin today, all arrangements having been completed.

There is talk in Hilo of a union of polo, tennis, basketball and baseball under one management for field day purposes. Editor Norrie was on the streets yesterday. He is slowly gaining strength, but shows the severe effect of his recent illness.

A baseball team from the U. S. S. Mohican was beaten at Punahou, Saturday afternoon, by the Custom House team, by 11 to 1.

The Globe Navigation Company is said to be negotiating for contracts to carry sugar direct from several Kauai plantations to the coast.

Brover & Co. give notice that the ship J. F. Chapman will leave New York on or about April 1, 1902. Shippers will please take notice.

Mr. R. B. Spaulding was an incoming passenger in the late island boat from Kauai. Mr. Spaulding goes to Southern Europe in the near future.

Professor Koehle, the entomologist, returned by the Kinai from Hilo on Saturday with a lot of beneficial lady birds. They will be liberated at once.

Captain Bowers, of the Merchants' Patrol and Confidential Agency, has issued some very neat cards giving the latest complete list of fire alarm boxes.

The Business Men won the league indoor baseball game at the Young Men's Christian Association Saturday evening, from the Intermediates, by 19 to 12.

An entertainment at Ewa plantation netted \$141 for a recreation hall. Mrs. Renton, Mrs. May and several members of the Honolulu Murphy Club took part.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association has established an agency on Smith street, near Hotel street, where Japanese laborers are being enrolled for work.

J. D. Neil, an old resident of Koloa, Kauai, died there Sunday night. Deceased leaves two sons. He was at one time engaged in the lumber business in Kauai.

Japanese in Hilo who want to become Jesus are put through a vigorous catechism by Captain Lake, of the police force, and then given a severe test in handling the reins.

Governor Dole is preparing to call a special election in the Fourth District for Representative to succeed the late Archibald Gilliland. The call will probably be issued within a few days.

Seven boys were arrested yesterday on suspicion of complicity in a burglary which was committed at a Chinese store in Nuuanu valley. A lot of canned stuff was stolen, as well as some clothing and \$30 in cash.

The finance committee of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association has sent out its annual appeal for funds to help the society. The circular is signed by J. R. Atherton, Theodore Richards and P. C. Jones.

Civil service examinations for mail carriers will be held at the High School on February 5th. Applications must be made to A. B. Ingalls, at the custom house, not later than 4 o'clock p. m., February 7th.

Papers will be filed today by the Hawaiian Tramways Company, perfecting its appeal to the Ninth Circuit, from the decision of Judge Estee, who refused to enjoin the use of the streets by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

Three jackies from the Mohican were taken to the police station Saturday in the patrol wagon. They were hilarious, and as the wagon went through the business streets they amused themselves by singing, "Just Break the News to Mother."

"Baby Dean," the girl stowaway who wears soldier clothes, and who came here on transports twice during the Spanish war, arrived on the Kilpatrick. She was turned off at Honolulu, some one at Camp McKinley having promised to look after her.

Invitations have been issued to the members of the consular corps, and to the heads of the army and navy, for the reception to be given at the German consulate this noon, in celebration of the anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. Everybody is invited to attend.

The First Congregational Church of St. Louis is endeavoring to locate a former member, Oliver Buxton, who is supposed to have been in Honolulu a number of years ago. So far, no trace of him has been found, and it is believed that he has gone to Japan or New Zealand.

Bids for the construction of new slaughter houses at Kailahi by the Metropolitan Meat Company will be opened this week. The new buildings will be an improvement upon the ones standing at present in Iwilei, and which the Board of Health has ordered the company to remove.

Superintendent Boyd has notified telephone, electric lighting and electric railway companies that they must file with the government inspector detail maps showing the location of all poles and wires, before March 1st. The companies are also ordered to remove all poles or wires not in use.

Local insurance agents are worked up over what they say is an attempt on the part of Mainland companies to write insurance over their heads, in the Hawaiian district, where they are supposed to have exclusive agencies. The Honolulu Board of Underwriters, to stop this competition, have agreed to resign the agency of any company that writes Hawaiian insurance at less than the local rates. Such a combination as proposed, the United States District Attorney has held to be lawful.

Tramways car No. 19, which was bound to Punahou last evening about dinner time, met with an accident between Pili and Kaimuki streets. One of the axles of the car broke, and the vehicle had to be abandoned. The passengers on the car were compelled to get out, and the car was thrown out to one side of the road. There it was left until a new axle substituted late in the evening, when it was hauled to the car barn. There was no one hurt by the accident, only a sudden jar as the car was stopped.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night— That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scalding, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 785, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,500,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,900,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 44,400,000

## Castle & Cooke, -LIMITED-

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## Down Again

In prices is the market to-day and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Miss Horner of Hawaii is the guest of Mrs. Austin.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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## Chinese Are Forming Highbinder Unions.

Honolulu, January 27, 1902.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY AND TWO OF THE PRINCES.

To establish and maintain power plants for the purposes of the company, for the production of electricity or such other power as may be desired.

terday by the Wing Wo Lung Co. for dealing in merchandise, including tobacco. The capital stock is given at \$15,000. The property and business of the company is given as \$35,281. Goo Wun Hoy is president and Goo Woo is president.

Frank L. Hatch, deputy clerk for the United States Court. The new deputy is a son of Jackson Hatch, the well-known San Jose, Cal., attorney, and came to the Islands but a short time ago.

Morning Session—Fourteen Kihel, \$11.  
Afternoon Session—Six Kihel, \$11.50.  
Between Boards—One hundred and  
ninety-five McBryde, \$5; 6,000 Wai-lua  
bonds, \$101; six H. R. T. & L. Co., \$95.

will pay a visit to the French cruiser Protet this afternoon. The lads will be accompanied by their teachers, and will be given a special exhibition of the workings in parts of the ship. There will be

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accompanied by their teachers, and will be given a special exhibition of the workings in parts of the ship. There will be a rehearsal of the Catholic band this evening and on Thursday.

**JAS. F. MORGAN,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**



# THE FIRST FARMERS' INSTITUTE

## Wahiawa Colonists Prepare for Future.

**S**MAILL farming in Hawaii was given a decided impetus at an enthusiastic meeting of Wahiawa colonists Saturday evening at which the "Farmers' Institute of Hawaii" was formally launched. Jared G. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station was unanimously elected President, and he is empowered to appoint committees who will arrange further institutes to be held in all parts of the Territory. An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Governor Sanford B. Dole, warmly commending the efforts of the small farmer and saying that the future of the islands depended upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, though predicting that this growth must of necessity be slow.

### VISIT TO THE COLONY.

The following Honolulu people drove out to the Wahiawa colony Friday and Saturday: Mr. T. P. Sedgwick, assistant director of agriculture, and Mrs. Sedgwick, D. L. Van Dine, Professor Higgins, Mr. Kraus and Mr. Austin. Saturday the members of the party were shown over the district by Byron O. Clark and others of the farmers of the community, and were both surprised and pleased at the success which has already been attending the efforts of the California colonists. Up to the present time, the Wahiawa farmers have been laboring under a great disadvantage, namely, the lack of water, and have been entirely dependent upon rainfall, there being no irrigation. Now, however, very satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Wahiawa Agricultural Co., by which the farmers of Wahiawa will secure all the water needed, and the greatest difficulty will then be done away with. In two weeks time they expect to have water in abundance for every purpose, and at less expense than any farming community in the Territory.

The colonists have also had to contend with the acidity or rawness of the soil, and it has cost in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars per acre to put it into condition for successful cultivation. The great distance from their market with accompanying bad roads is also a serious drawback, but if grading was done, particularly in two of the worst gulches between Wahiawa and Honolulu, it would be a great help towards marketing their produce in this city. The ravages of insects is also a great problem; the methods which prove effective in other countries being of little practical use in Hawaii owing to climatic conditions. Years ago the tract now occupied by the Wahiawa colony was a great sandal wood forest, and as late as 1874 it was still covered with these trees. Up to the time the colony took possession it had been used as a stock ranch, and it required a great deal of time and labor to clear the land for planting. If the farmers receive the proper encouragement in Honolulu they will attempt to supply the entire market with fresh vegetables. The one trouble in the past has been that their supply of produce could not be continuous because of the lack of water, but the irrigation problem is now solved, and there will be no further difficulty on that score. Because of the limited market each man will be forced into special farming, and this is already being done to some extent.

The alligator pear is doing well and the peach trees are also in fine condition. From experiments made by the colonists it has been found that tomatoes, egg plants and peppers could be made staple articles for shipment to the coast. The stock there appears to be doing well, and there is also thought to be a fine field for dairying.

### SUCCESS WITH PINEAPPLES.

The principal crop of the colony is the pineapple, and a large acreage is given over to the industry, which is being constantly extended. The present conditions there do not permit of the shipment of green fruit, and arrangements have been made for canning on an extensive scale. The Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. has 50,000 plants in one block, and harvested last year 5000 pineapples of a very superior quality. Their output this year will be between 20,000 and 30,000 pineapples. The Hawaiian Pineapple Canning Co., which was recently organized, has already planted 75,000 pineapples and will continue on an even larger scale. A third company is now being organized there, which is known as the Tropic Fruit Co., and which has over 300 acres and will set out 100,000 plants.

The visitors were all very much pleased with the appearance of the farms and the hearty invitations extended by the colonists will no doubt be accepted many times in the future. Mr. Sedgwick was given samples of the soils for analysis, part of which are to be forwarded to Washington and part of which will be added to the collection at the experiment station.

### THE INSTITUTE.

The institute, which was held at the home of Mr. Clark, was attended by nearly every member of the colony. It was intended to have the meeting at the schoolhouse, but the lack of lighting facilities made this impossible, and the hospitality of Mr. Clark was gladly accepted.

The meeting was opened with prayer and before the actual business was transacted several enjoyable musical numbers were given. The piano duet by the Misses Clark and vocal selec-

tion by Mr. Sedgwick and the singing of "America" by all the members gave the meeting an air of informality which it is the intention to cultivate at all the institutes to be held in the future.

Mr. Sedgwick opened the meeting proper, by a brief outline of the work it is intended to do in these institutes. He did not think they should be too formal or have too many officers, but it was better to have less machinery and more practical exchange of views. All that is needed is a place where all could come together and relate their experiences, and give every farmer the benefit of both failures and successes. He wanted all the farmers to take part and to help organize the head of the farmers' institutes, and hoped that the first branch would be formed at Wahiawa.

The Farmers' Institute which will be at the head of all branches in the Territory was then organized by the election of the following officers: President—Jared G. Smith. Vice-President—T. P. Sedgwick. Secretary and Treasurer—D. L. Van Dine.

Mr. Smith was unable to be present because of his attendance at another agricultural meeting and his regrets were expressed by Mr. Sedgwick. He has, however, consented to serve as President. By vote, the President was empowered to appoint all committees required in the organization of further institutes. It is intended to form branches in all parts of the Territory, and this work will be taken up immediately by Mr. Smith.

### LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DOLE.

The letter written by Governor Dole was read at the meeting by Mrs. T. P. Sedgwick, and his expression of confidence in the small farmer was heartily received. A vote of thanks was tendered and the Governor was elected an honorary member.

### FORAGE CROPS.

The paper prepared by Jared G. Smith on "Forage Crops" and read by Mr. Van Dine was a very welcome addition to the interest of the program.

Mr. Smith dwelt upon the importance of forage plants to agriculture and the extension of their cultivation. He said that the clover plant was the best for this purpose. He sketched very entertainingly the history of various forage plants, saying that the alfalfa was cultivated by the Romans at least two hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. He referred also to their feeding value, the comparison of rations, the use of feeders in rations and its fertilizing values.

The point of decadence in the agriculture of a country is marked by the decreasing acreage devoted to the growth of forage plants. "The production of forage crops," said the speaker, "and their use upon the lands where they are grown, becomes, then, one of the best agricultural practices. But in growing and feeding the forage crops, as in all other branches of farm industry, it is necessary to use those plants, which will give the greatest returns for the least given outlay in the shape of fertilizing elements removed from the soil."

The most valuable and important plant food is nitrogen according to Mr. Smith, and leguminous crops are therefore the best for cultivation. Alfalfa, beans, etc., are the most valuable of this sort. Closing the paper, Mr. Van Dine said: "There is opportunity for a great saving by American farmers, and hence a greater profit, if leguminous forage crops can be extensively substituted for those of less feeding and fertilizing value. There are leguminous crops which yield as heavily as the better hay grasses and which require no greater care and attention. There is as wide a range of varieties adapted to all the varying conditions of temperatures, soil and climate. If by the use of clovers, soy, beans, vetches, alfalfa, cow peas, and velvet beans, the cost of producing pork, beef, mutton, wool, milk, butter and cheese could be lessened by ever so little, the aggregate gain to the whole farming population and the country at large would be enormous."

### FUTURE PLANS.

It was decided at the meeting to hold an institute every three months, the place of meeting to be chosen by the President. At the next meeting definite papers will be read along lines to be announced later. The financial side of the institute is not to be considered for the present, but this will also be taken up soon, and an effort will be made to extend the work as much and as rapidly as possible. The Wahiawa farmers will doubtless prepare to participate in the agricultural fair to be held in the drill shed on July and an institute will be held in Honolulu at that time.

### REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

#### A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Independent, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

### "JOHN DOE" IN ENGLAND.

Forty-nine years ago today died two near relatives—in the legal profession—of the celebrated "Mrs. Harris"—John Doe and Richard Roe. For centuries their connection with landed property had been extensive and peculiar. If Smith wished to eject Jones, Smith became John Doe, the plaintiff, and Jones was compelled to join in the legal comedy by becoming Richard Roe, the defendant. Those names were also inserted in criminal proceedings as pledges to prosecute. A curious incident happened at the trial, in 1326, of Louis Housart for the murder of his wife. Among other pleas in bar to and abatement of the proceedings, he pleaded "that there were no such persons as John Doe and Richard Roe." To this it was replied that there were two such persons in Middlesex, one a weaver, the other a soldier, and this fact was sworn to. This legal fiction was abolished on October 24, 1852.—London Chronicle.

# GOV. DOLE ENCOURAGES FARMING AT WAHIAWA

## EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU, Jan. 24, 1902.

To the Farmers' Institute, Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I have learned of your intention to organize a Farmers' Institute upon a permanent basis. It is an enterprise which, if perseveringly conducted, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the farming interests of the Territory in distinction from sugar planting interests. Your success will doubtless stimulate the formation of similar associations in other parts of the islands.

I notice in the new-papers some doubt expressed as to the practicability of profitable farming in the Territory. I have no doubt on the subject; and it is by such organizations as farmers' institutes, intelligently and enthusiastically carried on, that the success of diversified agriculture will be most effectively promoted.

I recognize the probability that general farming here must develop slowly. Individuals here and there will succeed because of intelligent and skillful cultivation of the soil and a careful study of the markets. Farmers' institutes will promote such cultivation and such study of the markets amongst the whole farming fraternity.

I need hardly remind you of the extent to which our political future depends upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, living on, and making their living from their farms. If we fail in this, and the agricultural work in the Territory shall be confined to large estates cultivated by a floating element of cheap laborers having no interest in the soil, the prospect of building up a citizen population of a conservative and intelligent character will be poor indeed.

I wish to call your attention to the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and floral products in the month of July of this year, and to invite your members to compete in such exhibition.

I wish your enterprise all success.

Very sincerely,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

# SUGAR

The Washington Star has the following:

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, when asked today for an expression on the question of the United States aiding the Cuban government by a reduction of tariff on tobacco and sugar, or rather to sugar and tobacco planters, said:

"There is a strong sentiment being worked up by the sugar trust and Cuban tobacco interest that in order to aid Cuba we should make a large reduction upon raw sugar and tobacco. So far as aiding Cuba is concerned, it seems to me that the United States government has been most generous to Cuba, and, under the Platt amendment has practically placed at the disposal of Cuba our army and our navy, we in that amendment having agreed to put down any insurrections, and to protect Cuba against any foreign powers. This, naturally, compels the United States government to consider the extra charge in keeping up the standard of our army and our navy."

### A FEW WOULD REAP BENEFIT.

"As to benefiting Cuba by making a material reduction upon raw sugar, my opinion is that the sugar trust and a few planters will reap the benefit, and the Cuban people as a whole. Some are advocating that a rebate should be given to the Cuban planters upon the sugars imported to this country. I am opposed to that, because the rebate would find its way into the hands of the sugar trust, which will greatly aid it to destroy the beet sugar industry of this country. The trust has been undertaking to do this the past season by selling sugar in the localities where the beet sugar industry is now established at prices well below the cost of production."

"The cost of producing the raw sugar, as compared with the refined product, is 35 per cent, or, in other words, in selling \$100 worth of refined sugar, 35 of that is for the raw material and only 65 for the refining. I am favorable to the proposition to make a rebate upon sugars and tobacco from Cuba, whether it be 25 or 50 per cent, but insist that it shall be turned over to the Cuban government, to be used by it, and not turned over to the planters, as is being advocated by some. I desire to be understood as meaning that the rebate must apply to all kinds of sugar, including the refined product."

### AN INJUSTICE TO HOME PRODUCERS.

"A rebate given to the planters of Cuba would not only be an injustice to the growers of sugar and tobacco in this country, but would wage an injustice to all other nations producing sugar and tobacco with which we are trading. It would certainly be resented by such nations."

"By turning this rebate into the Cuban treasury the people of that island will take the responsibility for its expenditure, and, if they deem it wise to directly aid the growers of tobacco and sugar, they can do so. Now that Cuba is an independent nation, I hold that the United States has no right to pay either bounty or rebate to any of the particular industries of that country."

Mr. Dietrich's state is where the first beet sugar factories were built. He has given the question a great deal of study, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries, where beet sugar is produced. As long ago as 1890 Senator Dietrich went abroad to acquire himself with conditions pertaining to the industry.

### TO DEFEND SUGAR.

Several western State delegations in the House are preparing to take the defensive against possible threatened inroads of foreign sugar producers upon the American beet sugar industry. Their present efforts are more in the nature of throwing out a picket line, preparatory to a skirmish. They don't want to "holler before they are hurt," but are ready to make a loud outcry if necessary. Michigan and California are taking the initiative, those States being more extensively interested in beet sugar growing than others, and Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas will probably join forces.

Thus far, the disposition seems to be to merely give notice that they are here to protect the interests of their constituents, if they are threatened. It is not yet made clear that a reduction of the Cuban sugar tariff will harm the beet growers. There are conflicting claims upon this point, which will be settled by the Ways and Means Committee as a result of the hearings on the subject soon to commence.

It is not to be supposed, it is said, that the Ways and Means Committee, with its present pronounced pro-protection make-up, will recommend legislation likely to harm any protected industry of this country. Some of the rock-ribbed protectionists of that committee are now of opinion that a reduction of tariff on Cuban sugar may be made without disadvantage to any one, but on the contrary for the general welfare.

The attitude of the western delegations is not, therefore, construed to threaten a split within the republican ranks. The decision reached by the Ways and Means Committee is expected to be based upon sound principles of public policy likely to receive the endorsement of the western delegations, and easily explainable to their constituents.

The Michigan delegation, at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

"That we, the Michigan members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, untidely use our best endeavors to sustain the sugar beet industry in Michigan and throughout the United States, and that we will resist any attempt calculated to injure this industry."

### PRINCE AND BRIDE.

#### Arrival of Hawaiian Celebrities at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Prince David Kawananakoa, accompanied by a party of relatives, passed through Chicago today en route to Washington to urge President Roosevelt and Congress to award them the crown lands of Hawaii. The lands which the prince and his relatives claim as belonging to the royal family comprise all the unoccupied ground of the Hawaiian Islands, and are valued at millions of dollars. While they realize that Congress will not recognize their right to all the lands, the petitioners believe that they will be granted a considerable portion of their old domain.

Their intention is to call upon President Roosevelt and ask him personally to lend his influence to their cause. Former Queen Liliuokalani is in Washington now and she will accompany her relatives to the White House.

### Vagrants on Maui.

Now that the high sheriff of the Islands has gone to work in earnest to rid Honolulu of vagrants, the sheriff of Maui should at once follow the work, so far as Maui is concerned. Special instructions should be sent to each of his deputies and to the police under them to round up every vagrant on Maui, and if the idlers are not willing to go to work at once, they should be put to work by the government. Nothing leads to crime so readily as idleness, and the district magistrates should bear this in mind every time a clear case of vagrancy is brought before them. Such a course persistently pursued will react very favorably both on the morals and material interests of Maui.—Maui News.

### New Oil Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Union Oil Company of Los Angeles, is having built at Oakland the largest four-masted barkentine ever built on the Pacific Coast. Plans call for a craft 250 feet long, 42 feet in width and 21 feet deep. It is the intention to build it as a first-class oil carrier, and it will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels, which is considerably more than half a million gallons.

The hold of the vessel will be made up of ten bulkheads, with separate hatches. A complete electric plant, with storage power, will furnish energy for heavy pumps used in loading and discharging the cargo.

An interesting feature of the new vessel is that it will be rendered unsinkable by the emptying of several bulkheads and the screwing up of the covers.

# THE WEEK IN MAUI

## What Has Been Doing on Valley Isle.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—Last evening the Makawao Literary Society held the most successful meeting in many months—successful both in regard to the large number of people in attendance, and the interesting and vivacious entertainment.

The large and pretty parlors at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Paia, were filled to overflowing with Makawao and Spreckelsville people, who applauded every number of the following program:

Piano Solo—Miss Clara Lowrie. Farce, "Truth," with the following cast: "Ruth," Miss Eva Smith; "Mrs. Worldly," Miss Cooledge; "Bridget," W. O. Alken; "Mr. Timmer," D. C. Lindsay; "Mr. Twaddles," D. Morrison. Vocal Solo—S. R. Dowdle. Duo, Piano and Mandolin—Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur. "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," from "Flotilda."

The last mentioned was rendered by a double quartet, consisting of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Misses Cooledge, Eva and Ethel Smith, Messrs. Lindsay, Alken, McLane and Morrison. It was sung in costume, and created much amusement.

### POLO GAME.

During Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a large number of Wailuku and Spreckelsville people, drove in carriages to Kahului, to attend the first polo game ever played there, and a special train brought the Makawao people from Paia. Owing to the inexperience of the Wailuku players it was decided to divide up the Makawao and Wailuku fours, Messrs. L. von Tempisky and W. O. Alken, of Makawao, playing with Messrs. W. Ault and L. R. Crook, of the Wailuku club, and Messrs. F. F. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay, of Makawao, with Messrs. W. H. Cornwell Jr. and Jackson, of Wailuku.

A heavy shower during the early afternoon rendered the sandy ground very sloppy and slippery. Despite this disadvantage a most exciting contest took place—the score standing 6 goals to 5 in favor of Von Tempisky's side—until one of the players (Alken) was permanently disabled by being hit in the eye by a large ball of sand and pebbles thrown with much force from a pony's hind foot. After this mishap the fours were considerably changed, Messrs. Weller, George Cummings and others playing.

### TEACHERS' MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 20th, nine teachers attended the monthly meeting held in the Makawao schoolhouse. The reading of two acts from the "Merchant of Venice" proved most interesting, as well as the lesson on botany, by D. D. Baldwin.

On the afternoon of the 21st the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company held their annual meeting at Paia Plantation office, and re-elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; D. C. Lindsay, vice president; E. B. Carley, treasurer; W. S. Nicoll, secretary, and W. O. Alken, auditor. The report of the treasurer was the most favorable one ever presented. The company has been paying 1 1/2 per cent per month dividends since last April, and the market value of the stock is quoted at \$20 per share, \$10 being par.

### CHURCH TRUSTEES.

During the evening of the 23d the church society of the Paia Foreign Church held their annual meeting and elected and re-elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; board of trustees: D. C. Lindsay, secretary; W. S. Nicoll, treasurer, and R. F. Engle, auditor.

### MR. LOWRIE'S RESIGNATION.

Last week witnessed some changes in the staff of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation, generally known as Spreckelsville. W. J. Lowrie resigned his position as manager, and was succeeded by H. P. Baldwin, the president of the company, who felt it was his duty to the directors and stockholders to give his personal supervision to so large and important an enterprise as that of the Puunene sugar estate; especially in a crisis so grave as the one occasioned by the resignation of a manager of such well known ability as Mr. Lowrie. B. D. Baldwin will remain as assistant manager. Frank P. Baldwin, head luna of Paia plantation, will become head luna of Camp 1 section, at Spreckelsville; the other two head lunas, C. Christofferson and H. Anderson, retaining their present positions. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie, who depart today for Honolulu, will be much missed by Maui people, as they have always manifested a keen interest in the social life of the island, and have given frequently most enjoyable social affairs.

### JAMES ALANA DEAD.

On the 23d, James Alana, thirty-three years of age, died very suddenly at his Makawao home. So sudden, in fact, was his demise, that Dr. W. F. McConkey made a post-mortem examination on the 23d, and declared that death was caused by acute pneumonia and apoplexy. James Alana was a half-caste, of Chinese and Hawaiian descent, born and bred in Makawao. He was an honest man, upright in his business dealings, and universally respected in the Makawao community. He left considerable property. A widow and three little daughters survive him. The funeral took place from the Makawao Catholic Church during the afternoon of the 23d.

### GLEE CLUB.

On the evening of the 23d, the Kamehameha Glee Club, under the charge of Prof. Charles King, gave a concert at Paia Hall. The musical program rendered by the sixteen singers (four quartets) was most excellent, and was much appreciated by the audience present. On Friday morning the singers gave a concert at Maunaloa Seminary, in honor of the girl students.

### PERSONAL.

It is reported that F. A. Alexander, head luna of Hamakua, will soon become head luna of Paia plantation. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mist are guests of Mrs. Dowssett, of Makawao. Weather—Very cool and dry.

# THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back." Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# THE BEST

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

AT

HOPP'S

News

For the Ladies

When a lady wants a real pretty piece of furniture she knows by experience that we will give her better value than any other dealer, and she knows we advertise only new goods. We seldom mention anything about bargains, because our stock is so excellent and the prices so cheap that we could hardly make them cheaper. If at any time we should hint that anything we offer is something extraordinary in the way of a bargain you may depend on it to be so.

Here is something handsome and the price is as low as such an elegant piece of furniture can be sold. It consists of a golden oak

## China Closet

with glass shelves and mirror of best quality in back. The closet is highly polished and will please the most fastidious taste.

We have some other pieces of dining room furniture of unusual beauty in

## Directors' Tables

which are extra long and will seat fourteen or fifteen people. They come in golden oak with chairs to match.

# J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

Corner King and Bethel Streets.

# REPUBLICAN DROPS OUT.

Dies Unannounced and Its Place is Taken by a Bulletin.

The Republican, a morning newspaper published for something more than a year by Judge A. S. Humphreys, ceased to exist Saturday. The death was unannounced, and the end came through inanition. It is understood there will be proceedings on the part of the majority stockholder to foreclose under debts owed him, so as to wipe out the stock of those who trustingly invested with him.

Before the Republican was decently buried the staff had gone to the Bulletin and that evening paper was preparing for a Sunday issue.

There was to have been a meeting of stockholders of the Robert Grieve Publishing Co., Saturday, but no stockholder other than the majority one showing up, he adjourned himself for thirty days.

T. A. Lloyd has been elected treasurer of the Elks' society, to succeed Geo. Ashley, resigned.



## WILL OFFER THE GOLD

### Another Tender to the Bishop Estate.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The check from the United States to the Bishop Estate in payment of the land condemned for the Pearl Harbor naval station has been withdrawn and instead the amount, \$22,757.50, in gold will be tendered today. This is to be done in order that there may be no question of the intention of the United States, upon appeal, to take the land. That amount of money in gold will make a rather formidable package. Estimating an ounce of gold as worth sixteen dollars, the total weight of the coin to be offered to the Bishop Estate will be about two hundred pounds.

The tender will be made today officially to the Bishop Estate, and not to United States Clerk Maling, as had been done with the check previously. Captain Merry has requested that a meeting be held of the trustees of the Bishop Estate at which he will make a formal tender of the gold. The trustees have agreed to meet him today, though the offer will not be accepted. The transcript of evidence in this case is now being prepared for submission to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco.

## BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Wade Thayer, trustee in the bankruptcy matter of C. T. Amann, has filed in the United States Court an offer of compromise with Bishop & Co. for their claim of \$1900. It appears that Amann paid to Bishop & Co. the sum of \$900 within four months of the date of filing the bankruptcy petition, but under the bankruptcy act such payment is illegal, in that it is a discrimination against other creditors. The trustee was preparing to sue for the recovery of this amount, when a compromise was suggested, Bishop & Co. agreeing to pay back \$500 of the amount collected, and relinquish all further claim against the bankrupt. Trustee Thayer advises that it is to the interest of the creditors to accept the offer.

The commission appointed Thursday to appraise the property of J. T. Schneider, bankrupt, filed their report yesterday, placing upon the estate a value of \$2900.

## A NEW CITIZEN.

Francis J. Behr, a former subject of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, took the oath of citizenship before Judge Esteve yesterday. His qualifications were considered excellent, in that they consisted of discharge papers showing three years' service in the United States Army in Cuba and the Philippines, and also a commission in the army as lieutenant. The court considered the documents sufficient proof of the willingness of the applicant to fight for his adopted country. Lieutenant Behr is now stationed at Camp McKinley.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

The DeGroves divorce case was before Judge Humphreys yesterday afternoon, on a motion by the wife for temporary alimony during the pendency of the suit. Evidence was introduced by the defendant to prove that she was destitute and without means of support, but the court did not believe the showing sufficient. "I do not think this lady is entirely destitute," Judge Humphreys remarked, "and if she is not well endowed with this world's goods she has excellent credit at any rate, for she succeeded in running up a bill of \$2500 against her husband for board and lodging. However, I will order an attorney's fee of fifty dollars to be paid by plaintiff, and also ten dollars for necessary court expenses of defendant. The motion for alimony is denied."

Mr. Stewart then brought up the affiliated proceeding, John Stephenson vs. John DeGroves, and insisted that the bill of particulars filed by plaintiff was insufficient. He held that the complaint set out that Stephenson was entitled to pay for board, washing and lodging of defendant's wife and the bill of particulars simply gave a lump sum per month. Mr. Fitch replied that as plaintiff's book-keeper had not been present all the time he was unable to comply further with the order, or tell exactly what the woman ate every day, or the exact cost of her washing and clothing. The court finally allowed the bill of particulars to stand, and denied Stewart's second motion.

## THE SILVA ESTATE FIGHT.

Another squabble was begun in Circuit Court yesterday over the estate of Jose Antonio Da Silva, a motion being filed for a modification of the order of Judge Gear giving the entire estate to the widow. The motion is made by Jacinthia da Silva, who claims to be a sister of the deceased, and calls also for an order to fix the fee that should be paid to Tom Fitch, as attorney at the former trial. The petition sets out that Fitch has already been given a retainer of \$150, and also charged 20 per cent upon \$150 and upon some real estate belonging to heirs of deceased.

The estate of da Silva has been a bone of contention ever since his death, and there have been claimants from two or three different places. The affidavit made by this latest claimant is as follows: "Kingdom of Portugal, Island of Madeira, City of Funchal.

"I, Jacinthia da Silva, residing in the City of Funchal, Island of Madeira, being duly sworn, depose and say as follows: "My name is Jacinthia da Silva. I am the sister of Jose Antonio da Silva, who died at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, United States of America, intestate, on or about the 12th of November, 1900. There are no sisters other than myself, or brothers, or descendants, of sisters, or brothers, or father or mother, of Jose Antonio da Silva aforesaid now living.

"And further I say not.

"JACINTHIA (Her Mark) DA SILVA.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November, 1901. T. C. James, U. S. Consul."

## THE BROWN WILL.

The will of the late Frank Brown, with a petition for the appointment of H. M. von Holt, was filed yesterday. The value of the estate is given at \$3500, and Mr. von Holt was appointed executor upon giving a bond of \$500. To Wm. H. Rice, son of Lavina Kape, and long in the employ of Brown, is given the horse and wagon used by the Hawaiian Wine Company, and Joe P. Dias, also an employee, is bequeathed a silver watch. An application has been made by the administrator to close out the business of the Ha-



POSTMASTER GENERAL HENRY C. PAYNE.

Mr. Payne, who recently succeeded Charles Emory Smith as the head of the postoffice department, is a native of Massachusetts, but has long been a resident of Wisconsin. He is closely identified with a number of corporations and is said to be a millionaire.



HONOLULU markets have demonstrated that there is little fear here of a future of the sugar industry, and although there has been some flurry over the low price of sugar in New York, here and in San Francisco prices have ruled firm and the people whose interests have been of the largest, have gone on their way without any changes in their investments, and certainly none in their feeling toward the future of shares.

The business of the week has not been large either. There has been a small action in Hawaiian sugar, and a large one in Ewa, the latter not being fairly reported in the doings of the stock exchange, for while the brokers admit sales and purchases which must run up to 600 or even more shares, the exchange list shows only about 200. There is no accounting for the trend of Ewa, which is not strong at 23.25, except that the realizations are made in this stock, owing to its being one of the few from which the investor may take a profit when forced to get hold of some money to meet assessments, or to pay interest.

Oahu showed up yesterday with a few sales at 95, which was a disappointment to the friends of that stock. This is regarded however as only a sporadic flurry, and not as an indication of downward run in the plantation. The stock opened the week as firm at 97.50, but the pressure has been quite heavy, and the result was the softening of the shares under the pressure of need of cash.

The reports of a probable bond issue for Kihel, had a beneficial effect on that stock, and where it has ruled, and now rules at 10, there have been shares sold a point above that figure and there will be another dollar early in the week, according to the say of the old holders of the stock.

Again the favorable reports from Olan had the effect of procuring an additional dollar for a small sale, the rate now ruling being 6, and the belief is that there will be even a higher rate before the end of the coming week.

There was a sale of Hawaiian sugar at 28, which showed about the same figure as before the meeting of the stockholders to consider the matter of the bond issue for the improvements which are to be made in that property. It is understood that there will be nothing done there except it be absolutely for the improvement of the property. The trust deed is said to be so drawn that the money received from the bonds will be only rightfully used when it is applied to the water or mill projects, which will insure a direct and certain return to the stockholders. Another strong point about Hawaiian Sugar is that the directors of the company will not offer the bonds here, but will try and sell them on the mainland, so that there will be no further draining of the market here of cash. The same is said to be the plan in the matter of the Kihel bonds. While the majority of the issue is to go to the agency for the purpose of meeting the overdraft of the plantation, there will be no sales here, so that there will be a great cutting down of the money supply of the city.

All the mercantile stocks and the bonds are quiet, and there seems to be very little chance that there will be any activity soon, for the reason that the market has too much sugar to absorb for the present.

## REAL ESTATE.

The transactions in real estate during the week past have been few and far between, the prices remaining the same. There is an added inquiry, but nothing has been done to show the reason why the people are looking around for homes now, as the number of rentable houses in the city is increasing. The greatest gravity of the situation rests rather in the fact that many owners of good real estate have been inclined during the recent pressure to let houses, which are of the best quality, to Orientals, which it is feared by many agents will do much to ruin certain localities as residence districts.

The holders of real property have not yet felt any pressure for lower rates, it is said, and it is a fact that except at forced sale there is not now a piece of property in the city which may have had except at the prices which have been asked in the past. There is no tendency to lower rates either, for the extensions of the Rapid Transit Company, and the fact that work upon the Waikiki road will begin next week, have combined to make the greatest inquiry tend toward the suburbs. In fact, there is not, in the making of the plans for the extension of Bishop street, and the transfers of the strip of Emmeluth property to Peacock, have added something of interest to the status of that project, and there is a chance that within the coming week there will be something in the way of developments which will show just what is to be the character of those buildings.

Until there is an easier money market there promises to be a very little doing in the matter of the building of the down town district, and the banks seem to realize this, and there are rumors that some substantial loans on real estate will be consummated soon.

Wailan Wine Company. The bulk of the estate is left to Mrs. Brown.

Stipulation in judgment has been filed in the case of Frank Godfrey as trustee for Thomas Metcalf vs. Antonio J. Lopez. By payment to defendant of \$200 plaintiff is allowed to take possession of the Ma-na land sued for.

## COURT NOTES.

The question of the Kewalo drainage was considered at the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, and the action as outlined by Superintendent Boyd was decided upon. Taxes are steadily pouring into the Treasurer's office from the school, poll and dog levies, and the last report of the auditor showed the balance still in the treasury at the end of December to be sufficiently large for present needs of the Territory. The building of the Kewalo sewer has been nearly completed, and it will be ready long before work on the drainage system is begun. In digging the trenches workmen have unearthed a large number of springs, some of them with a steady flow of water several inches in diameter.

## CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

The report of Marston Campbell upon the results of his recent trip to Hilo was also read at the meeting. He reports that two of the bridges in North Hilo were in place when he left, and the work is still being pushed forward. He commends very highly the work of the North Hilo road board, of which Mr. Walker is chairman, stating that

all the ditches had been cleaned and deepened, which saved the district from serious damage by the recent storm.

## BREWER &amp; CO. COMPLAIN.

A letter from C. Brewer & Co. was read, claiming that the collision between the bark Andrew Welch and Cotton Bros' dredge was due to the alleged incompetency of Assistant Harbor Master Marx. The company protested that the damage, amounting to \$121.75, was not due to them. The matter is being investigated.

## RAILROAD AGREEMENT.

The agreement between the government and the Kona-Kau Railroad, as submitted by the Superintendent of Public Works, was approved.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

The application of Macfarlane & Co. for a transfer of their saloon license from Wailuku to Kahului, was refused. A wholesale license was granted to Wolters, Waldron & Co.

## Boathouse Still There.

The Myrtle boathouse, which was to have been moved on Friday morning, is still doing business at the old stand. Just as operations were about to commence, some of the supporting beams broke, and the work of removal was indefinitely postponed.

Manager F. J. Cross, of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, said yesterday that he expected to reopen the wireless telegraph system within a short time. Negotiations for the loan needed to float the company have been almost completed.

## ROBBED HER EMPLOYER

### A Young Waitress Takes \$150 in Cash.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Through the medium of a marked coin a local proprietor of a bakery and ice cream parlor discovered yesterday morning who has been reducing his revenues for the past six weeks. The marked coin was watched from the time it was laid on a counter, until it was covertly thrust under a pair of scales on the candy counter and finally slipped into the purse of a young Hawaiian-Chinese girl who acts as a waitress in the establishment. The girl was confronted with the evidences of her guilt, and the purse gave up the tell-tale piece of money. A confession was wrung from her, from which it developed that not only had she taken the fifty cents, but in the six weeks time she had been employed she had taken altogether \$150 belonging to the proprietor. Fearing that she would be arrested, she promised to pay \$50 today, \$50 tomorrow and the balance some time during next week. On her promise to do this no warrant was obtained for her arrest.

For several weeks Mr. Luttet of the New England Bakery has been losing heavily from his daily receipts. Every night when the cash was counted and the items on the cash register added up, there was a wide discrepancy in the totals. Suspicion fell on the young girl, but during this time, even with the closest watching, there was nothing done by her, or rather seen done, that would incriminate her. On some days the amount missing would be in the neighborhood of \$10 or \$15. The next day it would be double. Manager Luttet scratched his head and wondered. In the meantime the young girl was enjoying life on \$14 a week salary, which was her compensation, at a dizzy pace. On her afternoons off duty from the store she was generally seen handling the reins behind a spirited livery horse and the buggy in which she sat was the best to be had. She invited her friends and was quite a familiar figure on Waikiki road and on the down-town streets. During this time she purchased in the neighborhood of six or seven fine dresses, together with shoes and hats. When not working evenings, at the store she was at the Orpheum, and always bought the tickets.

On Wednesday Mr. Luttet marked a quarter and laid it near the candy register. A visit shortly after to the place disclosed the fact that the quarter was missing. In his haste to pin the truth Mr. Luttet did not give the girl time enough to get it into her purse. He found it under the cash register, where it had been slipped, pending the time when it could be safely taken out. Yesterday afternoon the young lady cashier sold a box of candy and received a 50-cent piece in payment. She carefully marked the silver coin and laid it on the rear counter. It remained there for some time. Finally it disappeared, and it was not to be found in the register till. While the girl was in the lunch room, the cashier found the money under the scales. She allowed it to remain there. Finally, to give the young girl a chance to put it in her purse or pocket, the cashier went up stairs. On her return the coin was gone from its place of concealment. The cashier told the baker of the coin, describing the marks she made upon it. While all three were together in the salesroom, the cashier suddenly inquired where the half dollar was which she had laid on the counter. The waitress spoke up quickly:

"Oh, I haven't taken it! I had 6 cents when I came here."

She opened her purse at the suggestion of the baker, and the latter picked out a 50-cent piece and examined it. The marks as described by the cashier were there. Mr. Luttet was informed, and under his questioning the girl broke down and confessed that she had taken about \$150. She begged that she be not arrested, and upon promising to pay back in three equal installments, was allowed to depart. Her father is said to be a well-to-do Chinese.

## NO MONEY YET FOR WIRELESS

No settlement of the affairs of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, or the Wireless Telegraph Company, as it is better known, has been reached whereby the company can go ahead with the transmission of messages as formerly. When the annual meeting was held, about two weeks ago, a statement was made to the stockholders that a local firm was investigating the company's resources, in so far as its electrical paraphernalia was concerned, with a view to advancing sufficient cash to enable the plant to resume. The negotiations are still pending. It is also stated that another firm of financiers has asked to make an investigation with the same end in view, and the officers now hope for early relief.

One of the officers stated yesterday that with \$1,000 ready cash with which to install its operators, renew the electrical batteries and replace the old tubes, messages could again be sent. Manager Cross has manufactured tubes which work very satisfactorily, and the new batteries were forwarded some time since to the other Islands where the company's stations are located, but at that time a heavy deficit had to be met, which drained the treasury, and there was no way in which the stations could be properly put in shape. Thus matters stand at the present time.

## A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



## GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.  
Soak the hands on  
retiring in a strong hot  
creamy lather of

## Cuticura SOAP

For sore hands,  
red, rough hands,  
itching, burning  
pains, and painful  
finger ends  
with shapeless  
nails, the CUTI-  
CURA treatment is simply  
wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LUNNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## PATENT IDEAL KID

### Always Handsome

For street, for church, for business wear the Patent Ideal Kid is the most satisfactory; has all the beauty of patent leather with the wearing qualities and comforts of kid.

## \$4.50 Buys a Pair

of Men's Oxfords. Not hot on the feet. New stock just arrived

## MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO.

1057 FORT STREET.

## DON'T SHOOT

Unless you have the best of ammunition. Poor cartridges are an aggravation, a loss of time and a damper to sport.

We have just received an immense stock, consisting of

## 40,000 CARTRIDGES

If you are a hunter come and let us sell you the shells. Then, if you don't get the game the fault is yours. These cartridges are fresh and absolutely the best in town.

## E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Ehlers Block, Honolulu.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

### Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.				FOR SAN FRANCISCO.			
GALIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31	HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 4	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 4	PERU	FEB. 15	CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 15
DORIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25	NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 13	COPTIC	MARCH 20	GALIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 20	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29				

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, January 24.  
Str. Wataleale, Piltz, from Eleie, at 5:19 a. m., with 3,500 bags sugar, 1 package sundries.  
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii.  
Saturday, January 25.  
U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, from San Francisco.  
Str. S. S. Tampico, Jensen, from Seattle.  
Str. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and Molokai ports.  
French cruiser Protet, Commodore Barnaud, from San Francisco.  
Str. Hanaele, Green, from Kahului.  
Str. Noeau, Pederson, from Kukul-haele, Walpole, Honokaa, Lahaina and Kaunapali.  
Schr. Rob Roy, from Pearl Harbor.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, January 26.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.  
Str. Wataleale, Piltz, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, January 24.

Schr. Twilight, for Hanaele and Kailiwal; 8 a. m.  
Schr. Eolipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kona, Hawaii, ports; 3 p. m.  
Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Nelson, for San Francisco.

Saturday, January 25.

Gaso, schr. Eolipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Napoona and Hokena.  
Am. sp. Charles E. Moody, Rasmusson, for Port Townsend.  
Str. S. Hyades, Garlick, for San Francisco, via Kahului.  
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for Port Gamble.  
Schr. Alice Kimball, Garland, for Kauai ports.

Sunday, January 26.

U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, for Guam and Manila; 5 p. m.  
Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, for San Francisco.

Monday, January 27.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Kilauea; 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai; 5 p. m.  
Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Maui and Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Alice Makoe, Greene, for Kapaui; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Malolo, Moki, for Hanaele and Kailiwal; 5 p. m.

## Maui Shipping.

Vessels in Port—Kahului: Am. schr. James Rolph, Edwardson, from New-melk; coal.

Arrivals—January 19, str. Maui, Bennett, from Honolulu, with sixty Porto Rican laborers; Jan. 22, str. Claudine, 66 Japanese laborers; Jan. 24, str. Hanaele, Greene, from Honolulu, with 66 Japanese laborers; Jan. 24, str. Kailiwal, Dower, from Honolulu; Jan. 25, str. Claudine, Parker, from Hanaele.

Departures—Jan. 17, Am. bk. Quickstep, Melton, for Tacoma, with 207 tons scrap iron; Jan. 18, Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, for Makawili, to load sugar; Jan. 18, Am. schr. Eureka, Weedon, for Tacoma, with 188 tons scrap iron; Jan. 19, str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports; Jan. 22, str. Claudine, Parker, for Hanaele; Jan. 23, str. Hanaele, Greene, for Honolulu; Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, for Ladysmith, in ballast; Jan. 24, S. S. Kailiwal, Dower, for Hilo; Jan. 25, str. Claudine, Parker, for Honolulu.

## Hilo Shipping.

Charters for Hilo—Am. schr. Allen A. Grays, Hayden, Enterprise, San Francisco; sp. Falls of Clyde, San Francisco; bk. Roderick Dhu, San Francisco; bk. St. Catherine, San Francisco.

Vessels in Port—Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williams; Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland; Am. bk. Corby, Williams; Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson; Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllan; Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls.

Arrived—Jan. 16, Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls, 18 days from San Francisco; 200 tons coal for Waikeke Mill Company; 250 tons coal for tug Rover Company.

## The First Sugar.

HULO, Jan. 23.—Cleared, January 21, for San Francisco, American ship Marion Chilcott, Nelson; 19 in crew, 2 passengers, with cargo of sugar, coffee and general merchandise, as follows:  
Sunk Sugar Co., 10,784 bags, \$45,459.52  
Hakalau Sugar Co., 5,000 bags, 18,600.00  
Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 4,750 bags, 18,600.00

Coffee, \$20,685.72  
Hides and skins, 1,152.10  
General merchandise, 1,326.69

Total value, \$85,279.32  
The Chilcott took away the first of this season's crop of sugar.

## Transport Service Pays.

Writing to the New Pacific Empire, in the World's Work, January, Geo. Hamilton Fitch says that experience has demonstrated that a transport service conducted by a commercial company would be as impossible as a contract commissary for the entire army. The transport service has more than paid for itself. Each transport saves the government between \$100,000 and \$125,000 on a single trip, these figures being based on the lowest contract rate offered the government by commercial lines. The carrying of the mails free of charge has saved the Postoffice Department fully \$500,000 since the beginning of the Philippines, and the Treasury Department was spared the expense of \$200,000 in the shipment of money to the outlying possessions. Mr. Fitch adds that "to Brigadier General Oscar E. Long, U. S. A., is due the credit for the present efficiency of the service. He has performed his duty most thoroughly, and with rare good judgment."

## Eclipse's Big Load.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse has, since Friday, been trying to load a big boiler for the Kona Sugar Company, and which is to be delivered at Kailua. The boiler weighs thirteen and one-half tons, and its cumbersome shape makes it a matter of extreme difficulty to get it aboard. The boiler is in two parts, one piece of which stands about seven feet. As the schooner's donkey engine could not lift the machinery, a special tackle has had to be rigged up. It is anticipated that much trouble will be experienced in unloading the boiler at Kailua. It will have to be placed on "scoops" and taken ashore. The Eclipse has delayed the Eclipse considerably, already.

## LEPER IS CURED BY TUA-TUA

FROM far off Tahiti news has come that a native leprosy boy is being cured of his disease with the juice of the anti-leprosy shrub, the tua-tua, the extract having been taken from plants brought from South America to Honolulu, and propagated in the experimental station at Makiki. The simple announcement that a cure has been effected, is backed up by the heartfelt protestations of gratitude from the father and mother of the boy to those who were instrumental in making him whole again. It is due to Dr. C. E. Camp, of this city, formerly on the staff of the Honolulu Board of Health, and Miss Teira Henry, a teacher in the public schools, who was once a resident of Papeete, Tahiti, that the treatment was begun on the boy less than a year ago.

More than two years ago Dr. W. H. Maxwell, the former director of the Hawaiian Planters' Experimental Station, received from Frederick Coville, the botanist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, twenty-five living tua-tua, or anti-leprosy shrubs. They were planted in the experimental station grounds, and thrived in this climate. The Department of Agriculture originally received the plants from Venezuela, whence they came with the assurance that the juices from the old plant had been used to treat leprosy there with success. The medical staff of the local Board of Health made an extract from the plants. Lepers were treated at the Kailua leprosy station, and much progress was noted by Dr. Camp, who supervised the experiments. Just when he seemed to arrive at a critical stage in the proceeding, there was an interruption by the removal of the patients to Molokai, where they were out of his reach.

Miss Henry told to an Advertiser reporter yesterday evening the story of the success of the treatment of the Tahitian boy. She also told of the clamorous request which the natives of that country had made for the extract that they, too, might be cleansed of the taint. She was enthusiastic over the latest news she had received from Tahiti, but desired above all else that Dr. Camp should be given full credit for what had been accomplished.

"My attention was first called to the tua-tua plant," said Miss Henry, "by reading of it in the Advertiser. It struck me then that the priest who had taken the trouble to give such explicit details of a cure effected and known to him, and sent the same on to the authorities at Washington, was sincere. I believed that there was a possibility of the tua-tua curing persons affected with the dread disease, and I went to Mr. Haughts at the Government Nursery to ask for some of the branches and seeds. I was told to go to the experimental station of the Hawaiian Planters' Association. There I was informed that Dr. Camp could prepare the extract necessary for the experiments. I saw him, and he kindly consented to make a quantity of it for me to send to Papeete. I got some branches, seeds and roots, and Dr. Camp told me how to treat them. Under his direction I pounded the leaves and seeds of the young branches until they became a pulp. The extract was a sort of gummy oil. This I gave to Dr. Camp, who boiled it, and the liquid thus derived was placed in alcohol, sealed up in a tight bottle and then steamed. It is a thin liquid, and evaporates quickly when exposed to the air. It is of a very beautiful green hue, and gives off a purifying odor that makes one almost feel that it will cleanse whatever it touches."

"My sister, Mrs. Walker, who resides in Papeete, had written me of a young leper boy, about fifteen years of age, who was in a bad way. He was affected as are many of the lepers. The disease had attacked him at the nose, which had become stopped up. That organ then swelled to an abnormal size. The lad's finger nails had all come off, and the fingers became distorted and the cords were, coarse, stiff. Dr. Camp gave me two bottles of the tua-tua extract, perhaps about a quart, enough to last about three months, and with them I sent minute details as to the method of treatment. The medicine and directions were given to the parents and the suggestion was made to them that the boy be segregated. You know that in Tahiti they do not segregate the lepers, as it is only in recent years that the blood disease with which many of the natives there were afflicted, was diagnosed as leprosy. It was thought to be eczema, or some such malady. The directions were that the boy should be given doses of the medicine twice a day, commencing with fifteen drops just after breakfast and supper. This was to be taken in a spoon, slightly diluted with water. The treatment was begun and it continued for four days, when it produced all the symptoms of cholera morbus. When the boy became so affected the treatment was suspended for a week, which period was then prolonged another week, as the extract had been acting too powerfully on him. After that the boy was better able to stand the treatment, and in a few months an improvement in his health was noticeable. At last those who were watching the experiment began to see that the cure was coming. The nose was cleared in size, and the disease on the fingers was cleared. The nails began growing, the cords of the fingers were loosened, and the last reports sent me by the happy father stated that the nails had grown out again, and that there was now only a slight amount of mucus from the nose. Others of the family did not know that the boy had been a leper, he could not be suspected of having had any disease which could play such havoc with the human body. There is now only a slight puffiness at the ends of the fingers and on the feet, a dropical symptom, and Dr. Camp sent a medicine to regulate this. The father has written me regularly about the condition of his son, and my sister gives me her opinion of progress which the remedy is making. She is overjoyed with what she has seen."

"There are other natives and some white men there who have seen what has been done for the boy, and they have forwarded it. There was a woman who got leprosy, it is supposed, by inoculation, because the trouble commenced in her fingers. She asked for the remedy. It was given her, and she has been steadily improving. She has been under treatment for six months."

"In response to requests from Papeete, I sent slips and seeds from the shrubs growing in the Experiment Station ground, and my sister has been quite successful in raising the shrubs, which grow remarkably fast. She is quite a gardener, and she is doing all she can to propagate the shrubs and the natives are just as interested as she. I sent two gallons of the medicine on the last schooner to Auckland, whence it will be forwarded by one of the steamers running between that port and Papeete."

When I had my first request from Tahiti for assistance in procuring a medicine that would stay the ravages of leprosy, I went to Bishop Willis to get his remedy. He referred me to Dr. Miyamura, the Japanese physician, and he sent some medicine to last several months. It was at that time that I first heard of the tua-tua and thought it would be a sure remedy than any other of which I had heard."

Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has been greatly interested in the outcome of the experiments. In his statement to the local board of health he said his attention had been called to the shrub by statements of cures it was alleged to have effected in Venezuela, the most notable of which was that of the treatment of a nephew of the priest. The priest termed the shrub the tua-tua, or "Fradeleon Purgio," on account of its purging qualities. The priest said the daily treatment was limited to two ounces of the fluid, which produced convulsions and agonizing cramps. It was said that the more violent these results, the better were the chances of the patient for a recovery.

The plants are growing profusely at the Experiment Station, and can be seen from the Rapid Transit car line. They have grown so fast that in order to prevent them spreading all over the premises they have been pruned liberally. The shrubs grow to a height of about five feet. The color of stems and leaves is of a purplish green. The branches are seldom regular in their growth, spreading out in a gnarled, haphazard form. The leaves are soft, somewhat fuzzy on the upper side, and the edges are pretty or pinnated. The flowers grow in bunches, each flower being tiny and tinged with a deep purple. The seed and the leaf produce the oil or poison. When dry the seeds burst with a report similar to a pistol shot.



Tua-Tua, the Anti-Leprous Shrub.

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## DAY OF TEMPERANCE.

Meetings to Be Held for Men of All Nationalities.

Owing to the fact that there will be no meetings at the Central Union church in February the proposal to change the date for the all-day temperance meeting has been abandoned and the original date, February 6th, will be observed.

The plan is to have the morning meetings held simultaneously in all the various churches of the several nationalities. While there will be one mass meeting for the English speaking people, there will be Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiian meetings. The same course will be followed in the evening. While the principal address will be made by W. R. Castle, at the Y. M. C. A., there will be meetings in a number of churches just as during the morning. There is every indication of a large gathering of the people.

## Through Steamers to Hilo.

HULO, Jan. 23.—R. T. Guard, manager of the Matson line, has received notice that the steamer Enterprise will sail from San Francisco on a date that will bring her into Hilo harbor about February 28. Captain William Matson says that he will come down with the Enterprise on her first trip, and while here hopes to meet shippers and prospective shippers of bananas and other products. The Enterprise has been fitted up in No. 1 style. She will have accommodations for from four to six thousand bunches of bananas. Captain Matson states in his letter that he has been interviewed by many of the San Francisco dealers on the prospective business of Hilo, and is simply waiting for their trade, and will bring with him on the first trip a San Francisco dealer who will buy bananas on the spot.

J. Ivancovich & Co., and L. G. Sresosovich & Co., prominent San Francisco wholesalers and commission merchants, are making inquiries with a view to capturing the Hilo supply of fruit. The former firm has placed an order with R. T. Guard for 500 bunches of bananas, to be shipped on the first return trip of the Enterprise. Two or three other firms have solicited Mr. Guard.

Captain Matson also writes that the people here should rest assured that the Enterprise is on the Hilo run to stay, and that no one should hesitate about going into business that depends for success on a first-class steamer service between Hilo and the Coast.

So far but few applications have been received for places in the training ship Mohican. There are at present four vacancies to be filled. One white man and one Hawaiian have so far passed the required physical examination and been accepted, but the latter has failed to again put in an appearance. Young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty are eligible.

The Roderick Dhu, of the Matson Line, will follow the Falls of Clyde, and will be the steamer Enterprise.

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The exhibition of fruits, vegetables and plants under the auspices of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry will be held during the second week of July. This much has been definitely settled by Commissioner Wray Taylor, who, during the past week has had a conference with Governor Dole on the subject. The exhibition will take place in the drill shed, permission for the use of that building having been most willingly granted by Capt. Williamson and Col. Jones. The Territorial band under Capt. Berger will of course take part and do the musical honors.

The intention is to open the exhibition on a Monday, so as to give island people the opportunity to view it on that and the following day, when most of the island steamers sail. It is expected there will be many competitors from the other islands. The object of the exhibition is to stimulate the agricultural industries in this territory.

The prizes to be offered will no doubt be handsome diplomas of a tropical nature and unique in design. In some instances second prizes will be given. Everything possible will be done by the Commissioner to make the exhibition a complete success. Already much interest has been developed among farmers and others who intend to be exhibitors. The judges will be selected later on.

So far the prize list is as follows, though subject to correction and addition:

## DIVISION 1.

Mangoes, alligator pears, pineapples, bananas (three kinds), figs, watermelons, muskmelons, cherimoyas, eugenias, peaches, mountain apples, papayas, bread fruit, strawberry guavas, sweet guavas, Hawaiian grapes, Hawaiian grown strawberries, Hawaiian raised peaches, limes, lemons, Hawaiian grown oranges, coconuts.

## DIVISION 2.

Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, rhubarb, sweet corn, beans, table beets, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, chili peppers, okra, yams, sweet potatoes, dry land taro, wet land taro, pumpkins, squash.

## DIVISION 3.

Hawaiian coffee, Hawaiian paddy, Hawaiian rice, best twelve stalks of sugar cane, honey.

## DIVISION 4.

Hawaiian raised hay, sorghum, guinea grass, buffalo grass.

## DIVISION 5.

Best collection of potted palms, best lot of native palms.

## DIVISION 6.

Best collection of Hawaiian flowers, collection of cut flowers, collection of roses, collection of carnations, collection of orchids, collection of asters.

## DIVISION 7.

Best six lima leis, best six carnation leis, best six malle leis, best collection of leis.

Close on to fifty crates of garden truck such as cabbage, squash, cauliflower and rhubarb came on the Kinan from R. H. Long's truck farm at Waimalea, Hawaii. It was sent to Mills' produce store, Alakea street, and everything was sold an hour after the steamer got in port. They can grow fine vegetables in Waimalea.

## MAINLAND NEWS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 16.—Henry Dallemayne, French Consul General at San Francisco, is here for the purpose of investigating the disaster to the French bark Henriette, which capsized in Astoria harbor about three weeks ago. The Consul General, on his return from Astoria, will proceed to Puget Sound cities and other northern ports. Mr. Dallemayne has made searching inquiry while here into the charges preferred by French ship captains of crimping at this port.

PORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 16.—The south-bound Kansas City Southern passenger train was held up last night at 11 o'clock, half a mile from Spiro, I. T., by seven masked men. The express and mail cars were entered. The local safe in the express car was opened, but nothing secured from it. The robbers tried to open the through safe, but failed. They entered the mail car, but it was sealed and no registered mail except a package containing \$3.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 16.—A desperate battle 400 feet underground between ore thieves and officers and employees, occurred in the great Independence Mine, on Bath Mountain, this morning. Between fifty and seventy-five shots were exchanged between the opposing parties before the pirates finally gained the upper hand. The management has been aware that rich sylvanite deposits in the mine were being robbed, the stealings amounting to thousands of dollars a month. The thieves were detected in the act of looting a rich seam. They escaped through underground workings connected with an adjoining property.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—It was reported today that Secretary Hay had advised Severn Lodge that it would be a grave affront to China to enact an exclusion law running beyond the life of the present treaty, which is popularly supposed to expire December 7, 1904. It may be stated with authority, however, that there is no truth in this report. In the first place the treaty with China does not expire in 1904, but will continue for another ten years unless one of the contracting parties gives notice of intention to denounce it. The United States has received no intimation from China of such intention.

Superintendent Boyd said yesterday that work on the Kewalo ditch can be commenced without fear of hindrance, as the right of way is practically assured. He has secured a right of way from King, near Kapiolani, to Waimanu. The short strip from Waimanu to Laniala is still required, but from the latter street to the sea, the needed land has been already given to the government. Work will be commenced on the government right of way, and in the meantime negotiations for the remaining portion will be completed. At the same time the government lands at Kewalo are to be filled in, under an old contract with Cotton Brothers.

In a day or so Capt. J. F. Merry and the other officers of the naval station will vacate their old quarters for more commodious offices in the new building, which is adjacent to the present station.

**NOTIONS** At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.  
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.  
Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.  
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.  
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.  
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.  
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.  
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.  
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.  
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.  
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.  
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.  
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.  
Darning Cotton, Coats' best black, 5 cents a ball.  
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.  
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.  
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.  
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.  
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.  
**WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.**  
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Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.  
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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## DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1901.

In accordance with Section 58, Act. LI, Session Laws of 1896, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes for the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs, Personal, Income Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1901, with 10 per cent. penalties and the cost for Advertising, as the Law provides.

## SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY : : JANUARY 28, 1902

First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Honolulu.

SUPPLEMENT

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First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Honolulu.

1 Au Tim Kee	13 70
2 Austin Publishing Co., Ltd.	20 65
3 Ah Chew Brothers	11 50
4 Adams, E. R.	3 50
5 Aneko, Ikuwa (w)	33 50
6 American Power & Water Company	8 20
7 Aquilar, Ant. de	1 60
8 Angus, Mrs.	2 70
9 Aylett, L. J.	50 00
10 Akana	19 20
11 Akana, John	7 20
12 Ah On Co.	13 70
13 Ah Lin	2 80
14 Ah Lin	31 30
15 Apo, J. A.	33 50
16 Ah Koon	31 30
17 Ah Kul	11 50
18 Ah Kin	3 70
19 Alapal, Henry	16 80
20 Alapal, Elona	4 90
21 Alapal, Kale	8 20
22 Alapal, Samuel K.	13 70
23 Alapal, Lily	4 90
24 Ana (k)	8 20
25 Aona, A. K.	53 85
26 Aona, Michael	53 80
27 Achi, Wm. C., Jr.	2 70
28 Aneko (w)	6 55
29 Ah Ngee	28 00
30 Ah Kau	57 70
31 Ah Tong	12 05
32 Ah Kwai	7 20
33 Ah Sam	11 50
34 Ah Sing	11 50
35 Ah I	19 30
36 Ah Sei	12 60
37 Aral	11 50
38 Akhilo	8 20
39 Achi, Wm. C.	2080 90
40 Aholo, Mrs. Jas.	4 90
41 Auld, Mrs. Lilly	55 50
42 Almkou (w)	3 80
43 Alilakapa	6 09
44 Anahulu	1 60
45 Ah Pau, L.	3 25
46 Abreu, Antone	7 65
47 Akana	11 60
48 Ayau, C. K.	26 90
49 Aukum	8 20
50 Ah On	6 00
51 Ahana, W. W.	584 25
52 Ahana, Est. of Annie	7 10
53 Ahana, M. C.	131 95
54 Alkue, E. P.	37 90
55 Ah Chong	7 10
56 Ahlo, Tony	72 00
57 Andrews, Lorin	43 95
58 Akima	11 50
59 Annie (w)	1 70
60 Ah Shong	2 70
61 Auld, Agnes	6 00
62 Ah Nam	7 20
63 Akwai, D. L.	8 20
64 Abernathy, J.	11 50
65 Ah Sing	11 50
66 Arneemann, Carl L. and Emmet May	22 50
67 Ah In, minor, by L. Ah	5 70
68 Ah Fook	8 20
69 Ah	6 00
70 Ahmimoto, Y.	8 20
71 A. Leong, T. Ben	7 10
72 Auld, Jim	7 65
73 Andre, John	9 40
74 Apa, Mrs. H. K.	8 20
75 Amalu, M. P.	17 55
76 Amama, Miss Akana	6 20
77 Ah Keau, Mrs.	2 70
78 Aloa, George	8 45
79 Aylett, R. W.	214 55
80 Andrews, Thos. L.	25 80
81 Anderson, G. W.	15 35
82 Anderson, A. W.	30 20
83 Arnold, Mrs. Cecelia	32 40
84 Alapal, Bill	8 20
85 Austin, Franklin	8 20
86 Akana, Y.	8 20
87 Asamura, K.	6 00
88 Arita	8 45
89 Achi, W. C., trustee	110 50
90 Ader, E.	21 40
91 Ahim	10 15
92 Ah Yin	25 05
93 Ah Kun	13 70
94 Arita	17 00
95 Ahia	5 80
96 Allau, Mrs. Mary	15 90
97 Aea, John	28 50
98 Aea, Lydia	22 50
99 Aea, Joseph	50 55
100 Ah Fat	17 00
101 Ah Kul	11 50
102 Ah Nee	11 50
103 Ah Kum	17 20
104 Ah Sam	11 50
105 Ah Wal	17 00
106 Ah Pak, C.	11 50
107 Ah Night	8 20
108 Ah Keau	8 20
109 Ah Hee	8 20
110 Aral	11 50
111 Awa, Wilson	11 50
112 Apana	13 70
113 Andrews, E.	21 95

131 Busky, Miss	1 70
132 Barrett, Est. Moses, Julia	17 90
133 Bow Kee, Y.	7 10
134 Blshaw, Alex.	17 10
135 Borges, Joaquin de	7 70
136 Baker, Jno. A.	7 10
137 Bryant, Henry	20 40
138 Baker, Ester	17 00
139 Barrenaba, J. H.	12 30
140 Buck, Stearns	41 20
141 Booth, C. W.	4 70
142 Brown, E. D.	7 20
143 Becker, Adeline, by W. A. Kamae, Gdn.	8 30
144 Botelho, Frank	9 40
145 Boyd, Josephine K.	47 90
146 Brown, C. H.	10 40
147 Baker, Mrs. George	1 70
148 Bent, David	7 30
149 Bryan	7 20
150 Becker	7 20
151 Baker, Robert H.	7 20
152 Brazil, M. A.	43 95
153 Biart, H. G.	89 50
154 Berry, P. J.	58 80
155 Burnett, Ellen M.	47 25
156 Brede, Sr. W.	33 60
157 Butterfield, J. A.	90 70
158 Baker, Mrs. Katherine	6 00
159 Buchanan, W. M.	38 90
160 Brown, J. C.	33 50
161 Brown, Mrs. C. H.	121 50
162 Brown, J. F.	152 85
163 Brown, A. M.	232 60
164 Breckenridge, Elmer	8 20
165 Barras, Frank William	7 20
166 Beckman, H. J.	11 50
167 Borges, Mani, Raposa	3 90
168 Baptist, Joe Govca	7 10
169 Campbell, A. N.	6 00
170 Corra, A. G.	8 20
171 Collins, C. R.	49 55
172 Campbell & Pettus	105 00
173 Campbell, H.	14 80
174 Camarinos, D. G.	23 60
175 Chinese Bene. Society (by Chang Chow)	44 30
176 Cockett, Mrs. C. B.	7 10
177 Cockett, Mrs. C. B.	89 60
178 Cart, James	159 45
179 Cartwright, Daisy	110 50
180 Cook, Mrs. Hannah	55 50
181 Colburn, Mrs. J. F.	28 00
182 Cooper, Mrs. K. W.	8 20
183 Coney, W. H.	8 40
184 Cordeiro, Manuel G.	14 80
185 Cordeiro, Jose	2 70
186 Cabral, Manuel	8 20
187 Cravinho, Marie G.	2 70
188 Chaves, Y. M. C. A.	110 50
189 Chun Sang	2 95
190 City Mill Co., Ltd.	413 65
191 Colburn, John P.	558 75
192 Chun Sack	8 20
193 Ching Wo	13 70
194 Chaney Minora	11 50
195 Crabbe, C. L.	65 60
196 Cavaco, Mrs. Curbina J.	14 45
197 Chew, Man Y.	35 70
198 Chong Chan	17 55
199 Chee Hing Co.	7 65
200 Chong Wo Chan	11 50
201 Cordes, Gus	31 95
202 Correa, Joe	15 90
203 Costa, Joe de	8 20
204 Camacho, J. C.	2 50
205 Chew Gun	9 85
206 Ching Lum or Leong See (w)	13 10
207 Ching On and Yim Chin Quong	55 50
208 Colburn, Mrs. Marcus	24 70
209 Cruz, Annie de la	65 95
210 Cruz, Husto de la	8 20
211 Cher Fat	10 50
212 Chew Hung	33 70
213 Chung Fook	19 20
214 Choy Sang	2 70
215 Chinese Hospital, Trustee of	77 50
216 Ching Lum	199 35
217 Chong Mok Seu	6 00
218 Chew Seu Co.	19 20
219 Chong Fat	2 15
220 Chong Yee, alias Tuck Sing	3 90
221 Crowder, John C.	34 60
222 Colto, Ant	9 40
223 Cambra, Marion de	1 60
224 Choy Lee	1 60
225 Chong Kee	10 40
226 Chung Dang Ho	11 50
227 Chee Kung Tong Society	96 70
228 Chee Wal Hoon	46 70
229 Ching Shai	6 55
230 Ching King Kee	4 90
231 Cheong Chong	7 50
232 Ching Lan Sing	12 60
233 Clark, Mrs. Jane, and Mary Huckle	111 60
234 Chun Fat	9 30
235 Cutter, F. J.	22 50
236 Chong Kim	3 90
237 Chang Hong	15 45
238 Coelho, Ellen E.	7 65
239 Ching Ling (w)	7 20
240 Chew Wo Chong Co.	30 30
241 Chung Hoon	13 70
242 Correa, M. M.	8 20
243 Concordia Benefit Society	12 05
244 Chun Yan	11 50
245 Croyley, W.	11 50
246 Cabral, Joe Barbosa	12 60
247 Chaves, Mani, Cabral	1 70
248 Chang See (w)	73 10
249 Cummings & Co., W. C.	19 75
250 Chang Wong Chap	24 70
251 Chang Kim	96 75
252 Ching Shai and Kan Wing Chew	13 10
253 Cunha, Mrs. Zaida	57 70
254 Camara, J. M.	81 30
255 Camara, Mrs. J. M.	43 95
256 Carlyle, Robert A.	30 20
257 Clapham, Mrs. J.	23 60
258 Cornwell, Mrs. W. H.	35 70
259 Camacho, A. C.	18 65
260 Cathcart, J. W.	8 20
261 Cordero, M., "Trustee"	2 70
262 Chiu Gun San	8 45
263 Ching Juck Jon Sai, Hock Tong Trustee	2 70

268 Clark, Joe	27 90
269 Cross, Chas.	15 90
270 Chase, C. D.	9 85
271 Costa, M. P. de	6 65
272 Costello, Mike	11 50
273 Collins, J. J.	11 50
274 Clark, John	11 50
275 Chock Ing	11 50
276 Choy Ching	11 50
277 Cut Chong	17 00
278 Chung Sing Long	11 50
279 Chung San	8 20
280 Choo Quon	8 20
281 Cummings Est., Clarisa	176 95
282 Cabral, Mani, J.	7 20
283 Cravinho, Estaro	9 30
284 Cornwell, W. H.	33 50
285 Chung Ung	8 30
286 Dunbar, Mrs. E.	52 20
287 Dunbar, William	8 20
288 Davidson, T. F.	8 20
289 Day, P.	11 50
290 Day, P.	11 50
291 Drew, Edward	7 20
292 Dement, Chas.	9 40
293 Dick, Chong	9 40
294 Devauchelle, Elisabeth K.	9 30
295 Dalyamaru	11 50
296 Duncan, Sarah E.	31 30
297 Denish, Augustino de	2 70
298 Dol	4 90
299 Devauchelle, Mrs. L. M.	8 20
300 Dower, J. J.	11 50
301 Dodd, Mrs. Grace	41 40
302 Davis, Mrs. S. B.	62 20
303 Downey, J. T.	3 80
304 Davey, Frank	13 70
305 Dobson, H.	11 60
306 Davis, J.	11 50
307 Decker, Mrs. F. M.	26 45
308 Evans, Harry L.	78 70
309 Ehrlich, S.	12 30
310 Estrella, Francisco da	1 60
311 Ellis, C. L.	8 20
312 Edwards, John	14 90
313 Eberle, Geo.	10 50
314 En Fook	11 50
315 Ella	7 20
316 Edwards, James	1 70
317 Ellis, Victoria S.	79 70
318 Enos, Joe	11 50
319 Esosa	11 50
320 Fisher, Will E.	70 00
321 Fook Sau Tong	33 50
322 Foo Kee Chan	18 80
323 Freitas, Manuel F.	15 90
324 Fook Kee, M.	22 50
325 Ferry, Kaula	1 60
326 Fernandez, Mani.	8 20
327 Ferreira, J. de E.	11 50
328 Freitas, J. de	3 50
329 Ferreira, C.	10 15
330 Fernandez, Vincent	22 60
331 Fook Sun Yuen Co.	31 30
332 Fat Kee Co.	12 60
333 Fo Kam	7



### Income List of Delinquents.



83	Donnelly, W. J.	15 46
84	Doyle, C. A.	4 90
85	Duncan, R. M.	13 70
86	De Boise, T. P.	4 90
87	Evans, Geo. S.	17 99
88	Ebert, F. G.	2 78
89	Edwards, Geo.	10 10
90	Eon, C.	5 67
91	Fang Ken	10 52
92	Fai Kee	31 82
93	Fernandez, Lot P.	3 64
94	Ferreira, Frank	4 90
95	Fiddes, Jas. H.	10 71
96	Friel, E. B.	1 36
97	Finey, M.	4 90
98	Fong Chen	10 52
99	Fong Tong	10 52
100	Fong See	22 44
101	Fook Sau Tong	17 00
102	Fulton, John R.	2 90
103	Fu Tuen Lung	10 18
104	Fuller, R. M.	10 18
105	Gardall, Tom	5 64
106	Ganzell, Fred	21 19
107	Ganzell, John S.	11 50
108	Geer, R. C.	4 90
109	Gregory, Jas.	12 60
110	Green, John Jay	20 74
111	Green, Joseph	2 21
112	Green, H.	3 84
113	Gill, Edward S.	21 30
114	Gitt, William	4 90
115	Gilbert, William	10 18
116	Griffiths, J. E.	4 43
117	Gorman, H.	44 50
118	Ge Man Chung	9 92
119	Ge Sing	9 00
120	Harrison, J. H.	18 10
121	Hart, Edmund	44 40
122	Harris, Albert E.	7 60
123	Harris, W. W.	54 21
124	Hayelden, H. T.	82 90
125	Hauko, James H.	8 64
126	Harford, H. K.	4 90
127	Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.	39 85
128	Heineberg, J. A.	44 50
129	Herrick, C. F.	16 76
130	Henshall, Geo.	23 90
131	Hee Chan	46 70
132	High, Dr. C. B.	27 24
133	Hinkels, W. L.	10 18
134	Hirase, J.	22 50
135	Hop Kee	1 40
136	Hop Hing Lung	77 50
137	Hop Sing	9 30
138	Houghtaling, Geo. S.	8 20
139	Holland, W. H.	18 71
140	Holt, E. S.	5 56
141	Holt, Hanakaulani	24 05
142	Holt, C. A.	24 86
143	Hogan, J. J.	1 60
144	Hogon, Y. J.	77
145	Huang, Y. J.	77
146	Ishihara, S.	6 82
147	Ishizaki, I.	2 59
148	Johnson, W. H.	9 30
149	Johnson, C.	30 06
150	Johnson, H. Stuart	1 05
151	Johnson, E.	11 50
152	Johnson, Edward	12 60
153	Johnson, Henry M.	30 68
154	Jack Wing	71 35
155	Kamanouli, J. K.	8 02
156	Kane, S. K.	12 84
157	Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.	535 27
158	Kalana, I.	2 26
159	Karratti, B. J.	18 10
160	Kappa, David	13 30
161	Kan Wing Chew	41 38
162	Kanoa, Estate Kapiolani	18 10
163	Kea, J. M.	26 90
164	Keen, E. G.	10 40
165	Kellett Jr., P. D.	4 90
166	Kelker, John W.	12 20
167	Kelly, R. S.	10 52
168	Kee Kan	11 50
169	Killeen, Margaret E.	31 42
170	Killeen Co., Ltd., M. E.	6 57
171	Kim Tai	4 79
172	Kidd, Alex.	70 99
173	King, W. C.	13 70
174	Kim Wal, H.	10 78
175	Kolomoku, Hiram	18 10
176	Kohn, M. M.	10 52
177	Kong Lung	24 28
178	Kumamoto, T.	5 50
179	Kun Chong	13 15
180	Lane, John C.	6 15
181	Lam Ching Chin	2 76
182	Lam Hang	10 13
183	Lam Yit	88 50
184	Lawrence, David	13 86
185	Lau Sau	29 67
186	Lam In Chew	19 97
187	Lam Leong	18 10
188	Larsen, W.	5 95
189	Lancaster, M.	19 64
190	Langton, W. M.	154 50
191	Langfield, Mrs. L.	1 97
192	Lee Kun Yau	1 31
193	Lee Chu	22 50
194	Lee Ping Yuen	22 50
195	Lee Wa Chung	95 10
196	Lee Tat San	4 90
197	Lyett, W. B.	2 01
198	Leong Young	10 52
199	Lee Chong	35 83
200	Lightfoot, J.	5 84
201	Loe Chin	18 10
202	Love, W. F.	9 92
203	Lol Koon Chock	20 92
204	Lol Koon Chan	9 92
205	Lol Ban	10 52
206	Loy Hock Lock	15 70
207	Loo Joe	82 70
208	Loo Chit Sam	8 79
209	Lum Ching	9 95
210	Lucas, J. A.	19 84
211	Lucas, George	12 63
212	Lum Chee	29 67
213	Lum Yee Sing	16 10
214	Luning, Marion M.	29 67
215	Lum Tock	29 67
216	Martin, C. S.	10 62
217	Maxwell, W. C.	7 10
218	Mayhew, George D.	41 75
219	Marshall, M. T.	2 10
220	Macdonald, S.	25 09
221	Macfarlane, H. R.	45 50
222	Martin, P. C.	77
223	Maguire, A. T.	1 60
224	Mariner, J. A.	6 22
225	Man Sing, Y.	17 00
226	Mayhew, B. J.	2 12
227	MacKinnon, P. W.	40 10
228	Mew Tai	6 88
229	Meheula, S.	20 49
230	Minton, W. M.	84 27
231	Mitchell, Wm.	11 50
232	Miller, W. E.	10 18
233	Mitamura, Dr.	66 50
234	Mills, J. R.	4 94
235	Miner, F. L.	91 04
236	Moore, A. H.	11 50
237	Morley, John	4 90
238	Monsarrat, J. M.	53 74
239	Monsarrat, E. J.	2 58
240	Monsarrat, W. T.	26 75
241	Morris, A. L.	12 59
242	Mosher, F.	6 11
243	Moore, C. R.	7 10
244	Morris, Joseph	2 10
245	Moorehead, Mrs. M.	27 05

250	Moy Hop	12 84
251	Murray, T. B.	4 68
252	Murray, Chas. F.	22 28
253	Muller, Robt. G. O.	12 82
254	McAllister, J. W.	10 18
255	McGrew, John Tarn	16 18
256	McNichol, Duke W.	11 50
257	McDonald, John W.	53 77
258	McKee, J.	11 50
259	McGavin, J.	22 50
260	Nakookoo, John K.	2 06
261	Naukana, Job	2 70
262	Nakabayashi, U.	2 35
263	Ng Lai	10 52
264	Ng Jan	10 52
265	Nawai, Jos.	1 51
266	Needham, W. W.	4 79
267	Ng Lee	10 52
268	Norton, H. H.	5 57
269	Nott Jr., Jas.	22 00
270	Ng Kong	10 52
271	Nunes, J. A.	1 57
272	Nunes, Ed.	4 90
273	Ng Quon	10 52
274	Oahu Carriage Co., Ltd.	37 57
275	Owens, F. J.	22 50
276	O'Brien, F.	6 22
277	Oberwimmer, R.	20 85
278	On Hing & Co.	16 56
279	Oahu Lumber and Building Co., Ltd.	373 08
280	Palofo Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.	312 25
281	Parker, E. H.	15 90
282	Pang Chong	44 40
283	Pacheco, M. C.	4 90
284	Pengelly, W. C.	2 04
285	Pedersen, C.	17 52
286	Prescott, F. G.	10 03
287	Prescott, L. F.	38 08
288	Perry, M. S.	7 10
289	Penfield, T. J.	2 59
290	Peterson, F. H. J.	11 50
291	Perry, S. P.	1 82
292	Pinkham, W. E.	94
293	Pinkard, J. W.	2 65
294	Powell, J. V.	9 19
295	Podmore, Robert W.	8 86
296	Podmore, J. M.	4 90
297	Porter, George	1 80
298	Poulos, A.	5 69
299	Pa Wo Tong	11 74
300	Pua, Sam K.	2 04
301	Purdy, J.	34 58
302	Pierce, S. E.	65 62
303	Queen, E. W.	4 90
304	Raymond, A.	11 50
305	Reed, F. H.	30 11
306	Reid, H. C.	1 60
307	Richard, Jos.	10 84
308	Riley, W. R.	10 86
309	Richardson, J. H.	7 10
310	Sabin, W. F.	14 47
311	Sang Kee	10 40
312	Sako, R.	2 15
313	Self, Louis	8 42
314	Sherwood, Isaac H.	2 00
315	Spencer, George	10 18
316	Spencer, G. W.	4 90
317	Stephens, C. S.	20 30
318	Schlemmer, M.	2 95
319	Smiddy, Jos. J.	28 55
320	Smithies, G. E.	67 02
321	Stirling, Con	10 66
322	Stiva, P.	4 14
323	Stinoes, M. G.	1 32
324	Sing Hing	12 62
325	Sing Kee	94
326	Stinson, W. K.	22 50
327	Sims, W. R.	7 10
328	Swinton, M. T.	2 78
329	Spring	79 29
330	Shimamoto, S.	6 13
331	So Young	4 90
332	Stone, A. J.	17 31
333	Stoenberg, J. W.	11 50
334	Scott, F. J.	5 95
335	Stroup, T.	11 66
336	Sun Choy Sing Co.	3 36
337	Taylor, B. R.	11 50
338	Tam Bong	7 54
339	Trimble, George	7 10
340	Timmons, L. D.	10 20
341	Thompson, Frank E.	22 50
342	Tom Leong	10 18
343	Thompson, J. E.	8 26
344	Tong Fat	11 69
345	Tullett, A.	11 17
346	Thrum, F. W.	11 50
347	United Chinese Society	16 75
348	Vivichaves, Mrs. H. K.	37 46
349	Vivas, J. M.	4 90
350	Van Giesen, J. H.	6 24
351	Victor, J. A.	34 19
352	Walker, J. S.	26 52
353	Walley, H. T.	12 16
354	Wyman, W. A.	4 90
355	Watson, J. B.	7 29
356	Warren, Harry	6 99
357	Well, A.	4 90
358	West, C. P.	11 40
359	Wec, Y. M.	12 82
360	Weatherwax, C. W.	39 00
361	West, J. H.	61 60
362	Wileox, W. L.	22 64
363	Wright, John	22 64
364	Whitney, G. M.	1 82
365	Winam, C.	1 60
366	Wilder, W. D.	2 15
367	Winkler, Otto	4 90
368	Wilkinson, James H.	29 10
369	Wright, Benjamin H.	15 55
370	Widemann, C. A.	14 14
371	Wright, J. T.	35 65
372	Wright, W. W.	4 90
373	Windrath, R.	23 38
374	Williams, O. R.	11 50
375	Willis, C. J.	33 94
376	Wise, J. H.	36 76
377	Williams Estate, J. R.	79 42
378	Wing Mow	44 13
379	Worthington, H. R.	4 90
380	Wong, Geo. H.	13 45
381	Wong Wai Hym	13 45
382	Wong Wai Kong	13 45
383	Wong Ah Fong	29 67
384	Wong Low	42 65
385	Wong Pook	44 77
386	Wong Kwai	20 92
387	Wong Yee	39 66
388	Yee Sing Tie	7 21
389	Yee Hop, C. Q.	3 41
390	Yee Wo, alias Lee Sing	6 12
391	Yee Sing Kee	23 40
392	Yee En Kee	158 19
393	Yee Hop & Co.	4 90
394	Yee Young, William	4 90
395	Zablan, Benj. P.	4 90

## Ewa and Waianae Delinquent List.

1752	Anana, Ch.	16 10
1753	Amce, Est.	2 80
1754	Ben, Haaheo	7 20
1755	Chapel, A. B.	2 70
1756	Chong Sang Wai	75 40
1757	Conwell, W. H.	4 90
1758	Camara, J. M.	2 70
1759	Colburn, J. F.	57 70
1760	Helenih, Jim	1 60
1761	Holt Est. R. W.	465 90
1762	Hul, S. H.	13 80
1763	Hopu	4 90
1764	Hookano (w)	3 50
1765	Henry Wharton	3 80
1766	Hill, Est. W.	2 70
1767	Haw. Cemetery Assn.	135 80
1768	Hana Mohomoho	5 45
1769	Haw. Banana Co.	22 50
1770	Il, John, Est.	551 25
1771	John Pae, Trustee	30 20
1772	Jarrett, Wm.	11 50
1773	Kaanaana	7 20
1774	Kala	6 90
1775	Kapu	1 60
1776	Kaluna (w)	7 10
1777	Kaleikal, A.	9 30
1778	Kunhewa	8 20
1779	Kawalpio	6 00
1780	Kaalauika	2 45
1781	Kananauli	17 00
1782	Kailaa Est.	3 80
1783	Kaukiki	7 20
1784	Kapule, U.	11 50
1785	Kalama	12 70
1786	Kane, S. K.	31 30
1787	Kanahale, J.	19 20
1788	Kuhia, Wm.	8 20
1789	Kaikalainahale, Est.	21 40
1790	Kaikalainahale, Oplo	2 70
1791	Kellioakamoku	9 30
1792	Kaunooa	8 20
1793	Kamakae	2 70
1794	Kaabaana, J. K.	25 90
1795	Kuhalahala	9 30
1796	Keaka	3 80
1797	Kukilehu, John	8 75
1798	Keama, J. E.	6 00
1799	Keamoku, W.	6 00
1800	Kekua, Est.	6 00
1801	Kaualalohia, Est.	6 00
1802	Kahlamoe, H. K.	7 20
1803	Kaaloanu	7 20
1804	Kini	8 20
1805	Kaual	9 85
1806	Loe Chong	13 70
1807	Lelaloa	3 25
1808	Lewaina Kapu	23 80
1809	Lakekua	18 10
1810	Manini, F. J.	9 40
1811	Mahelona, S.	11 50
1812	Manini, S.	7 10
1813	Malolo	2 15
1814	Manoana, James	8 20
1815	Mileka, Est.	2 70
1816	Moleno, Chas.	11 50
1817	Mannahi	8 20
1818	McCarty, G. J.	9 30
1819	McGiffin	12 60
1820	Nolopi	1 60
1821	Napahuelua	9 85
1822	Naeole, Nui	22 00
1823	Nabeana, M.	12 60
1824	Nichols, A. E.	2 70
1825	Naea	6 85
1826	Puluole	7 20
1827	Poliika, Wood	14 80
1828	Pipi, W.	8 20
1829	Pinao, Est.	4 90
1830	Patzig, C. C.	50 00
1831	Reis, H. G.	11 50
1832	Steere, F. E.	36 00
1833	Spencer, Henry	2 70
1834	Search, J.	2 70
1835	Sang Wo Sang	159 00
1836	See Hop Wai	17 10
1837	Tong Sang Wai	44 50
1838	Terreira, J.	2 70
1839	Wilcox, W. L.	7 10
1840	Wing Fat Co.	20 30
1841	Wong Ming Found.	2 70
1842	Wallace, Jackson	8 40
1843	Warren, L.	9 40

Delinquent Income Tax, Ewa  
and Wai'anae.

397	Antonsen, H.	16 70
398	Courtney, B. B.	2 20
399	Gilbert, Lee	4 90
400	Herring, C. A.	20 40
401	Morton, F.	15 10
402	Mulholland, J.	1 30
403	Muller, C.	36 40
404	Schuler, H.	2 20
405	Seatham, J. P.	2 90
406	Warren, L.	18 10

Wai'alu District.

1845	Ahlo, L.	1 60
1846	Ahlo	41 00
1847	Alina	23 80
1848	Akina	2 10
1849	Al, D.	7 10
1850	Alea, Mrs. D. M.	1 60
1851	Al Lelaioha	1 80
1852	Beck, Est. of M.	2 20
1853	Chong Chow	4 60
1854	Catholic Mission	2 60
1855	Cox, Andrew	3 80
1856	Ehu, Est. of	3 80
1857	Ehu, Est. of	2 70
1858	Herbert, Allan	6 00
1859	Holt, R. W.	23 80
1860	Holt, Est. of R. W.	814 70
1861	Holi, Est. of Mary	3 80
1862	Haalou, Kekipi	10 40
1863	Holloway, T. L.	17 20
1864	Houghtalling, Geo.	2 70
1865	Ikalua	2 10
1866	Inolno	2 70
1867	Iaea, Isaac	6 00
1868	Kioi	3 80
1869	Kloel	3 80
1870	Kahalalaha, Mrs. E.	5 50
1871	Kalamakee, Mrs. S. H.	17 00
1872	Kaualana	2 70
1873	Kapu, J. N.	3 20
1874	Kahili, Est.	4 20



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